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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Movement Toward the Left.

A Position on the Boydton Plank-Road Secured.

Desperate Attack on the Second Corps.

The Rebels Finally Repulsed.

REBEL TRAINS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29—11:50 A. M.

Our special correspondent at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, transmits the following to this Bureau:

NEAR HATCHER'S RUN, Va., Friday, Oct. 28—8 A.M.

The movement of this army on the Boydton Plank Road, and so on to the southside Railroad was partially successful, inasmuch as we gained possession of the Plank Road, and seized a portion of the enemy's works. The line as established was found too lengthy, and the Second Corps were withdrawn from the Plank Road, and brought up closer into line. As I wrote you hurriedly, yesterday morning, the three corps moved out of their intrenchments in three separate columns, the Second down the Vaghn Road some nine miles, in a southwesterly direction, then turning off to the right and northwest, until they struck the Telegraph Road, near Hatcher's Run. The Ninth passed out of their works, by a road leading out to the HAWKS Farm, where they also found the Telegraph Road. The Fifth followed the Ninth, turning off to the left through a new military road, and finally brought up on the same road, and between the two corps named.

As soon as the Ninth deployed on the telegraph road sharp firing commenced, and continued for an hour, the corps, however, driving the enemy slowly before them. GRIFFIN'S division, temporarily commanded by Gen. BARTLETT, struck the enemy's line as soon as they arrived, and also succeeded in driving the rebels, losing some sixteen wounded and killed, very few of the latter. The Second and Third Divisions were massed in the woods behind the First Division. The Second Corps found a picket along the Creek on Hatcher's Run, and captured some forty prisoners, among whom was a Major. The corps then moved off to the left, down the telegraph road and with GREGG'S cavalry division struck and held the Boydton plank-road. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps then moved down the road, crossing the run and forming in line of battle, advanced toward the plank-road.

About 4 o'clock P. M., the Second Corps was heavily attacked on their right flank by MAHONES' division of HILL'S corps, and was repulsed with considerable loss, how much could not be learned, on account of the confusion. The attack was, however, repulsed on our side, and the original line re-established.

Last night the position on the plank-road was abandoned, and our line is now more compressed and steadier.

The Fifth Corps lost one hundred and twenty-five wounded. Nothing like figures can be given.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

In addition to the above recital by the TIMES Special Correspondent, the following details received from private correspondence, will be of interest. Thursday's expedition was formed by the concentration of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac on the left of the line. Enough force being retained to hold the old works, and thence cut loose, moving in a southwesterly direction. The Second Corps moved by the Vaughn road, southwestward, crossing Hatcher's Run, and thence westward, attacking the enemy a little after daylight in the vicinity of Armstrong's saw-mill. WARREN moved southwestward by an old wood road and by improvised roads crossing the Duncan road about a mile north of Armstrong's mill. A short distance beyond this point he encountered the enemy and drove them into their works, but was met by a heavy abattis and withdrew. The Ninth Corps moved on a road parallel with that upon which the Fifth Corps moved and encountered the enemy's works to the right of the point struck by WARREN. The Fifth and Ninth Corps lay in line of battle in front of the enemy's works during the day, keeping up a continual skirmishing, but accomplishing nothing. HANCOCK, without halting, pushed his divisions on to the Boyntown plank-road, and one division of WARREN'S corps was crossed over Hatcher's Run, connecting with HANCOCK'S right. Early in the day, LEE penetrating the nature of the manœuvre, commenced concentrating his forces in the direction of Hatcher's Run. About 4 P. M., MAHONE'S division made a charge upon the right flank of the Second Corps. The rebels came in at a point where we had not yet formed the connection between the Second and Fifth Corps. This obliged Gen. GRANT to withdraw his forces to a safer position. The enemy's line at the point of attack is a prolongation of his front round Petersburgh, and is exceedingly formidable and well chosen.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Oct. 27—9 P. M.

The long looked for and talked of advance of the armies operating against Richmond, has at last taken place.

Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches, and massing it in the rear, ready for the move.

The First Division of the Second Corps, with part of the Fifth Corps and Ninth Corps, held the entire line, from the Appomattox, on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon Railroad on the left.

All baggage waggons, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Gen. HANCOCK, with the Second and Third Divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughn road, running southwest, and after crossing Hatcher's Run, found the rebels intrenched in newly made works.

Gen. HANCOCK at once charged them on the flank, and drove them out, and took some twenty prisoners, mostly cavalry, among whom was Major VENABLE, an acting Adjutant, but on what General's Staff he would not tell.

The Fifth Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the rebels posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boydton road. From this they were driven by our skirmishers with some loss, the First Division having about forty wounded in the affair.

The Third Division of this corps took the advance, and, crossing Hatcher's Run, connected with the Second Corps.

Meantime, Gen. HANCOCK advanced along a by-road, driving the rebels before him, till he reached Boydton plank-road, where the column halted, and formed in line of battle on the farm of Mrs. BUTLER, the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to thick woods on the right.

The Fifth Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the Second Corps.

The rebels fell back as we advanced until the line reached Hatcher's Run again, when the rebels were found behind strong intrenchments, and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss on either side.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels, taking advantage of the break in the line between the Second and Fifth Corps, massed Gen. ANDERSON'S division of Gen. HILL'S corps, and charged the right wing of the Second Corps, which gave way and fell back a short distance; but being reinforced, charged and checked the advance of the rebels, and captured a number of prisoners.

Our loss in the affair is not known, but is not believed to be heavy.

A few minutes after the rebel cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boydton road, made an attack on Gen. GREGG'S division, directly in the rear of the Second Corps, and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. Gen. GREGG dismounted some of his men and finally drove them off.

In the charge made on the Second Corps two guns were said to have been taken by the rebels, but it is stated they were subsequently recaptured.

Fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain-storm set in, putting an end to fighting for the day.

The Ninth Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly round on the Boynton plank-road before the right advanced.

The colored division of the Ninth Corps had some skirmishing with the rebels, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded.

Gen. GREGG'S cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels in the forenoon, when they attacked the rear of his column. He charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with some horses, mules, etc.

The troops which occupied the country over which we passed to-day were BOYKIN'S and YOUNG'S divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with a part of WILCOX'S brigade.

Our left wing gained about fifteen miles of country to-day, and is now in a position to attack the enemy's works on the flank.

Gen. WARREN had a narrow escape while riding along the line to-day, a ball grazing his cheek and making a slight wound.

IN THE FIELD, Friday, Oct. 28—7½ o'clock A. M.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday is about three hundred.

Late last evening, some rebel cavalry captured three or four ambulances belonging to the Fifth Corps, which got on the wrong road.

W. D. McGREGOR.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What it has Done and What it is Doing—The Roads, Fortifications and Camps—The Railroad, Wagons and Ambulances—Among the Darkeys—Incidents of Camp Life—Scenes on Picket, in the Trenches and at the Stations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
WELDON RAILROAD, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

An army creates a little world of its own, one totally different from that which the members left behind them when they first came out to do and dare for the right, and in defence of the flag and institutions of our common country. Here one almost imagines himself in the midst of a strange and foreign country. The dress, customs, appearance, and general tone of the inhabitants are so different. Every one you meet wears the "army blue," and a citizen is the exception instead of the rule, as is the case up North. The men, for there are no women, differ from those you have been accustomed to see. No dandies, nor ladies' men, are here. True, you now and then see one a little better dressed, or more elaborately got up than his fellows, but there is nothing of the dandy about him. Every face you meet is an earnest one, and the bearer generally has faced perils on the battle field, that have given his features a tone of manliness and determination strange to see, but natural to find. The scenes within the limits of an army like this are most varied and interesting. The landscape is constantly changing, and the visitors of yesterday are to-morrow renewed with kaleidescopic variety. Great belts of woods fall hourly before the pioneer's ax, and the roads multiply with marvelous rapidity under the cunning hands of the engineer. Forts spring up in a single night, and grim guns peer savagely from embrasures that yesterday's sun dreamed not of. A day's labor causes strange transformations, and a week's absence makes the visitor feel almost a stranger. I cannot liken this army to anything better than a mighty machine, a locomotive for instance, for after each successive collision it requires a certain amount of repairs. While the process of manipulation is going on, and while the different pieces are being repaired and refitted, and made up again into a harmonious whole, let us wander about and see for ourselves the sights and scenes of interest constantly going on around us.

THE ROADS.

Nothing impresses the visitor to this army more than the multifarious corduroy roads to be met with at every turn. The famous "gridiron," which New-Yorkers used to make so much fuss about in days of yore, is nothing to the network of "engineered" roads that cover all parts of our internal communications. I dare not give a guess at the total number of miles of manufactured tramways that at present exist within the limits of this army, for I am afraid that the reader will imagine that I am manufacturing *items* as well as the roads. But I am far below the actual figure when I say that fifty miles of corduroy can be found in a day's ride. The method of constructing these roads is simple in the extreme. The route is selected, the trees begin to fall, and the line of road appears. Straight pines are cut and laid on sleepers; across these are placed logs the width of the road. At intervals one is firmly pegged down; afterward string pieces are rigidly clamped on top, holding the entire structure in the grip of a vice. Such is the foundation, and upon it is thrown pine "tops," and lastly, a layer of earth completes the road. One not conversant with such affairs can have no idea of the durability and effectiveness of these corduroys. Very little repairs are necessary, and in times of wet weather they are invaluable.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Riding along our lines of defensive and offensive earthworks, you are lost in wonder at the immensity of their extent and the vastness of their strength. From the Appomattox River, on the right, to the Peebles Farm, on the left, our intrenchments extend in almost unbroken line. Forts, parallels, lunettes, covered ways, saps and ravellins, are piled on, one after another, until one is utterly bewildered in the maze, and wearied in following them up *in extenso*. The line now held by the three corps comprising the Army of the Potomac is over fifteen miles in length. Crossing and skirting heavy marshes, following the ridges and being connected on every side by approaches, these gigantic fortifications loom up at every turn with startling distinctness and formidable grandeur. On every hill or eminence a fort is placed, its embrasures or "lines of fire" forming perfect cross fires with its neighbors. Between these run in unvaried outline the "curtains" or long lines of intrenchments, in which remain the infantry. Up and down, ascending and descending the hill-slopes, nestling in every hollow, and winding along every ridge, these unending lines of log, sod and sand stretch out like a huge serpent, and the once popular "anaconda" stands embodied before you. In front of these, and following all the sinuosities of the engineer's art, are placed the *chevaux de frise*. Young trees, the thickness of a man's thigh, neatly sharpened, and about 18 feet in length, are firmly planted, side by side, in the ground, their points sticking up in serried array, and together forming an almost impenetrable barrier against the passage of a foe. In front of these are the lines of the advanced pickets, themselves wonders in the defensive art, and forming no inconsiderable portion of our intrenchments.

In front of the City of Petersburgh, the ground on which our lines are placed is all open, giving us a full view of the doomed city and its environs. The steeples rear their towering spires against the unbroken sky, and you can see, on any clear day, the glistening roofs of the public buildings. Our works at this portion of the line are all of the school that properly belongs to siege operations. Every spadeful that went to make up those huge and ponderous banks of sand, was thrown up under fire, and scarcely a yard of the line but was baptized in blood almost at the moment of its birth. Shot and shell, the whizzing bullet, showers of bustling grape, and the teazing and dreaded mortar-bomb, have all played their part in delaying the progress, although they did not succeed in preventing, the completion of our siege works. At times our forts are so close to the enemy's lines that they have to be approached by means of "covered ways," to prevent the sharpshooter's bullet from dealing out sudden death or certain wound. In such places one is apt to get confused, and frequently is lost amid the labyrinth of rifle-pits and parallels that lie in and about them. To the rear of our lines, hidden in woods or sheltered in ravines and hollows, are the camps of the regiments. Further to the rear, and in a measure out of immediate rifle or cannon range, are the headquarters of brigade, division or corps commanders. Still further back can be found the wagon and ambulance trains.

As the works run on toward the left, and pass from immediately in front of the city, heavy ranges of timber come in play, and, in a measure, do away with the laborious and rigid *chevaux de frise*, and with the aid of a few axes, a teasing and torturing abattis has been formed. A wide swath has thus been cut in front of our lines, giving a terrific artillery range, and forming an obstacle that will prove a fearful one to pass, especially under the heavy fire that can be brought into play. The presence of such a quantity of wood obviates the necessity of building the inner wall of our intrenchments out of sods, instead of which whole trees are used, and of such strength do they sometimes attain that they are considered shell proof. Here are to be found those queer-looking structures, yclept "bomb proofs." A stout frame of logs is built, half under ground, the open side toward the rear; on top of this and on both sides is heaped up the earth dug out for the floor, and the whole forms an admirable shield against the storm of shells that at one time used to rain against our line. Beneath the shelter of these edifices whole regiments and brigade quietly rest, regardless alike of cannon balls or rifle bullets. To the right and from where we have just come, the men were compelled to burrow in the banks, and the celebrated "Gopher" holes came at once into fashion. At present these edifices have had the addition of chimneys, being simply a narrow shaft sunk back of the tent, and then a rough hearth cut out of the solid earth. The addition of a barrel or keg complete the chimney, and one who has not seen them can have no idea of their warmth and comfort.

As we proceed still further to the left, the lines of pickets are further apart, and from a dozen paces they increase to three hundred. The inner lines of each army are also more separated; consequently, a quieter life is led by that portion of the army holding this part of our lines. Picket firing is not indulged in to such an extent as on the right, and the camps are built quite up to our main works.

Past the Weldon Railroad, and on to the works thrown up on the ground wrested from the enemy during the recent advance, the devastation of war's progress is still more perceptible, because so recent. Here the works have more pretension to beauty and symmetry, having being built with care and deliberation. Owing to the nature of the ground and the series of formidable positions for artillery, this portion of our lines may fairly be considered the best of our entire line. Each fort is defended and commanded by its fellow, and the concentric lines of fire are discernible at a glance. Here again the abattis is formidable, and the amount of timber thus destroyed is immense. Through the woods already appear the clearings for the corduroy roads in perspective, and all through the woods the timber has been cut and slashed for materials in building forts, pitching tents, making magazines, bunks, awnings and stables. Houses have disappeared, and chimneys attacked, in order to fit up warm quarters for officers and soldiers.

On the PEEBLE'S Farm and by the Pegram House the work alternate between scientific fortifications and rude rifle pits. Past these residences and so on to our extreme left the woods have been rifled of their choicest treasures to furnish the requisite amount of timber, that our present style of campaigning calls for. Here and there a fort appears to be standing like watch towers along some ancient wall. Following the couse of the line you find your horse's head turned homeward, and you then discover that our rear has not been neglected, for more forts loom up at intervals, and give a breadth to the scene that otherwise would seem to be a mere thread.

HOW THE WOODS DISAPPEAR.

As one passes to and fro over the new ground held by our troops, he cannot fail to perceive the destruction that is constantly going on in the woods. Every sapling that has a crotch on its stem is doomed at sight, and those who have any pretension to straightness likewise fall beneath the sharp edge of the soldier's hatchet. Young trees of a more vigorous growth form no exception, for they, too, are wanted for stables, awnings and the like. At the present day the dense woods behind our lines are a mass of confused trimmings from the slaughtered timber. So much so that the paths are clogged and almost impassable. Now that the engineers are at work on their beloved corduroys, the woods will soon thin out, and in some cases disappear altogether. From daylight until dark the remorseless blows of the ringing axe and the pertinacious chipping of the hatchet can be heard unceasingly. None but the giants of the forest will be able to withstand so furious an onslaught, and even they are beginning to shake and tremble as the cold and blustering winds of October begin to howl and moan round their groaning trunks. If the army remain in this vicinity much longer, there will scarcely remain a single tree standing. All will fall, victims to the fiery element.

GRANT'S RAILROAD.

The railroad that does so much work in bringing up supplies for the army is a feature that could not be left out of a sketch like this. The immense length of the line held by our army rendered it impossible for the wagons to haul up the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the troops and the animals at work within the limits of the army. Yankee enterprise, aided by the willing hands of Yankee soldiers, soon solved the difficult problem. Engineers laid out the line, thousands of axes were set to work, and whole brigades of spades and shovels were put in motion. Trees were felled, squared and cut into "ties;" wagons busied themselves in hauling them out to the road; cunning hands set them in order, and experienced workmen laid the rails. Through hills the cuttings pushed their way, over hollows and high banks rose, and across gullies, ravines, marshes and creeks strong culverts and bridges were thrown—when, lo, the new railroad was an accomplished fact, and the hourly scream of the locomotive attests the success of the undertaking. For the first time in the history of warfare, a railroad has been built, completed and successfully run within cannon range of an enemy's guns, and now they have tired of wasting ammunition upon the trains they are unable to stop. The extent of the railroad is over fifteen miles, and it was laid out and finished in the short period of *seven days*. Further additions will be made to it as the necessities of the troops require. It crosses the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroads, and reaches right up to the Weldon Railroad. Some of the rails from these roads have been used in building the "U S. M. R. R.," but the great bulk of the iron used is new. Trains are run up and down every hour each day, and an extremely large force of operatives and laborers are constantly employed on the road, in loading and unloading cars.

THE CAMPS.

The most interesting scenes in a tour about the army, are the tastes displayed and the shifts and devices used in building camps. Out of the most crude and incongruous materials, the men manage to construct the most extraordinary surprises. A few poles and logs, a dozen armfulls of pine brush, suffice to make a little snuggery, that appears a very bower of comfort. The camps, as a general thing, are all arranged with a view to beauty and regularity. The grounds are kept scrupulously neat, as cleanliness is an absolute necessity. Behind the breastworks the tents are pitched in regular order, in streets; the bunks are all raised on crotches, and are composed of planks, slabs or small hoop-poles, as the fancy of the occupant dictates or his means allow. Each tent is raised on walls of logs, dexterously chinked and plastered with mud. In some instances, the backs of the shelter tents are built wholly of wood, and frequently nothing but a slight fabric of branches is all that keeps the wind off. By joining issue the boys contrive generally to make a hut that is both comfortable and roomy. One cuts the logs, two more carry the timber, while the fourth shapens the edifice. Afterward the chimney is built. The frame work is made of wood, thickly plastered with that universal element in Army architecture—Virginia mud—and although it may not be generally known, this makes a very substantial and enduring chimney. A little more mud for the walls, and you have a vastly comfortable little hut; one at all events that seems warm to the dweller in tents, though perhaps it would appear to be a very cheerless abode to the *habitat* of a city. But open air is better than closed shutters, as any doctor will tell you. The officers also contrive, with the assistance of the men, to get up very agreeable huts, and at present the chimney mania has fairly set in, and will not die out until a move disturbs the calculations and changes the scene of operation. Now-a-days our army is constantly engaged in making themselves comfortable, if only for a day. Before campaign life was fully learnt the men used to loll about and idle away their time instead of making all necessary preparations for a stay. Men have learned that there is no way of calculating how long an army may remain in one spot, so they no sooner halt than they set to work to do two things. First, to build the inevitable breastwork; next, to get up the most comfortable tent they can contrive. This done, they constantly work upon either one or the other until the first is impregnable and the second is a miracle.

The headquarters of brigade, division and corps commanders seem to vie with one another in laying out their camps. Generally, a slight framework of poles is erected in front of the officers' tents, upon which are strown thickly pine branches to screen off the sun's rays and serve as a shutter against the wind. Neat railings are built round the quarters, hitching posts are placed at the entrance gates for visitors and staff horses. The appearance of these headquarters is frequently both picturesque and inviting.

The horses themselves receive all due and proper care, and for their protection and comfort rough sheds are built of poles and the neverfailing pine boughs. Stalls are constructed, and in some instances neat mangers are provided. Although serving as a temporary shelter these rustic sheds make the equines very comfortable.

THE WAGON PARKS.

It will be readily believed the number of wagons and ambulances requisite for the use of an army like this is necessarily large. One wagon is allowed to each regiment, two to each brigade and three to a division headquarters, to carry the desks and other furniture with which to keep the documents and other papers, for the transaction of business. Beside these are the brigade supply wagons and the general supply and ammunition trains. Each wagon has six mules, and it may be conceived what an immense number of vehicles and teams there are in use in the army. I cannot begin to make an estimate, but there must be at least *twelve hundred*. Each train is "parked" in a separate division, in the immediate vicinity of headquarters. The same attention to regularity and neatness is observable as in other departments of the army. The wagons are all ranged in rows, each vehicle in perfect line with its fellows, and they form, with their white covers and tongues impudently erect in the air, a very pleasing picture.

The ambulances are similarly ranged, with the exception that their teams being horses, are comfortably stalled in fresh stables. The ambulance men have their camps in the rear. With the wagon trains it is different, for the mules are left to shift for themselve in the open air, and the drivers, as a rule, generally sleep in the wagons. Cleanliness, however, is a regulation common to both. One cannot imagine a more picturesque scene than the parks daily to be met with.

AMONG THE DARKEYS.

The colored troops form a very interesting theme of observation to the general observer, and some very amusing scenes may be witnessed while riding through their camps. Apart from the problem of their fitness for soldiers, one cannot witness their actions without interest and attention. The general appearance of the colored troops is vastly in their favor. They are uniformly polite, respectful and docile. Contentment and mirth are observable at all times, and the peculiar aptitude they exhibit to learn the duties of a soldier, speak volumes in their favor. Their camps are models of neatness; the contrivances for comfort are not a whit behind the efforts of their white comrades. Altogether it is evident that the colored troops are a success. They make willing, serviceable and generally reliable troops.

But it is in their domestic scenes (so to speak) that makes the colored soldiers objects of more especial interest. Whether drilling, digging, or enjoying themselves, they are always comical. Even when most seriously inclined the negro is amusing, and in camp life this trait comes out still more prominently. I lately saw a squad of recruits being drilled by a sergeant, and it was laughable to witness the manner in which he proceeded, and the arguments he uttered in defence of strict drill. "I'll leabe it to any of dese odder sodgers," said he, "if you won't git cut up all to nothin' if you can't do better den dat." The "old soldiers" on being thus appealed to looked wise as owls, and assented with many an affirmating grunt. The unfortunate recruits, their obtuse heads fast gathering additional wool amidst the mysteries of shoulder and order arms, looked so awe-stricken at this terrible fate in prospect, that their swarthy skins turned blue at the thought. The manner of these drill sergeants, as they exercise the squads, ramrod in hand and waived like a *baton*, is vastly comical. The different orders are given with an unction and emphasis that rivals the muttering of the thunder. One would almost imagine a Brigade drill was going on instead of a paltry squad. By dint of perseverance, however, and after the first feelings of awe have disappeared, the new recruits generally make very intelligent soldiers. They soon master the rudiments, and then their importance is immense. One thing is noticeable, and that is that the uncommissioned officers generally contrive to extort a greater amount of respect from their inferiors than is the case among white soldiers. This is natural among this peculiar class.

The darkies love the fire and its cheerful heat, and no matter how mild the day, heaps of smouldering logs can be seen throughout the camps. Round these can be seen at all times a lazy group, costly toasting their shins, and placidly dozing or smoking, as their tastes suggest. They are very polite to me and others, always prefixing "sir" to anything they may have to say. On guard, they generally present arms or salute to every white man that passes their beat. Your correspondent has more than once been honored by a "present," and although not entitled to any such courtesy, he generally returns the compliment by touching his cap, sometimes relieving the doubt of the sable sentinel, who evidently seems satisfied at the result, for I am sorry to say many officers forget that courtesy on their part is as obligatory as the sentry's. The officers attached to these troops impress one favorably, for they evince a soldierly aspect, and a knowledge of their business that speaks well for the Board of Examination that passed them. Mostly young men, they pay such an attention to their duties that a visit to that portion of our line is always pleasant.

INCIDENTS OF CAMP LIFE.

The scenes of hourly and daily occurrence to be met with throughout the different camps, are most varied and interesting. The manner of spending the spare time and enlivening the tedium of camp life, varies with the hour and the men. A new game has of late become very popular, called "Dutch Tenpins," and said to be invented by Gen. GRANT. It is very common in the Southwest. This game consists of ten pins set up the same as in bowling alleys. The ball is merely a twelve-pound shell, with a staple firmly wedged into it. This is suspended by a rope to a convenient tree or framework, and just clears the ground. The game consists in swinging the ball at the pins so as to miss them going, and hit the pool in the rebound. Everywhere you may see groups gravely playing at this peculiar game. Considerable knack has to be displayed, and it requires great practice. Pitching quoits is the most fashionable, because so obtainable, the nearest cavalry or artillery forge furnishing the requisite set of old horseshoes. Sometimes a few enterprising minds get up a base-ball match, and they are as punctilious over "fair" and "foul" as the most ambitious club at home. Reading and writing is also a great feature—especially the latter, for absence from home, and the knowledge that those loved ones left behind are constantly on the rack regarding their safety, impels them naturally to indite a letter to some one of their anxious friends. The immense mail daily leaving this army is full warrant for this, and no inconsiderable portion of the Government mail carrying is done in behalf of its hardy defenders in the field. The soldier also finds a recreation in cleaning his gun and equipments—some seeming to take a loving pride in polishing up their rifles, until they rival the brightness of their sweethearts' eyes. Washing and mending clothes also consumes time. In fact, there is no end to the employments and pastimes of the soldiers.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Picket life is of course the most exciting of all duties, but sometimes the pickets, by mutual agreement, have a very quiet time of it. Lying out on the outer edge of our lines, with the safety of the army in their care, the picket lines always form objects of interest. Ranged along the pits are little parties of men called "posts." One or more is constantly on the *qui vive*, and the remainder either sleep or play cards. I have seen a card party leisurely playing out the mysteries of "draw poker" or "euchre" the while the enemy's shells "taking a hand in" the game. Long familiarity with shot and shell has bred a certain amount of contempt for such missiles.

THE GRAVES OF THE FALLEN.

No matter where you go, the graves of the heroic dead meet your eye. In the vicinity of the hospitals, behind camps, in the covered ways leading to some important or exposed post, in the fields in front of our works, beneath some wide-spreading tree, and by the dusty roadside. On every side, and at the most unexpected times, you come across these mute and melancholy testimonials to the awful loss of life that this accursed rebellion has brought upon the country. Generally a rude railing is erected round these graves, and sometimes a loving hand plants a shrub, or scatters a heap of cedar boughs over the last resting place of some mourned comrade. Virginia has indeed been enriched with some of the best blood of our land, but they have died in behalf of their country, and a grateful people will forever more hold their memory sacred.

THE HOSPITALS.

A very pleasing department of the army will be found in the hospitals of the divisions and corps. Not that it is pleasant to witness wounded men's sufferings, or the hollow cheek or pale face of the patient. But because it is gratifying to know that such ample preparations are made for the unavoidable casualties of war, and that the resources of the Medical Department are so good. The hospital camps are perfect surprises in the way of decoration. Miniature groves, parterres and gardens surround them, and the symmetrically arranged tents, dining marquees and offices all go to make up a view at once charming and picturesque.

Each division is a separate organization, and is directed by a Surgeon-in-Chief, who has a Board of Assistants. There is an operating surgeon, who directs that especial branch, and is responsible for all capital cases. He has also assistants. There is a hospital steward for each brigade. One attends to the cooking, another has charge of the apothecary stores, and sees to making up prescriptions, and the third looks after the sanitary condition of the men and the camp generally. The Fifth Corps and the Ninth Corps, with their artillery brigades, have their hospitals in the immediate vicinity of Gen. MEADE'S headquarters. The Second Corps Hospital is nearer City Point.

These hospitals will accommodate over 30,000 men in each corps. The beds are constructed in the usual manner, and all very comfortable. In fact, one almost wishes to be sick, if it was only to be taken care of.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A letter like this would not be complete without a testimonial to the energy and determination of this beneficent institution, for it deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. With each corps an agent is stationed, and under his care is a train of wagons loaded down with rich stores of bandages, lint, milk, beef-tea, preserves, &c., &c. These are constantly kept on hand, ready for instant use, and I scarcely know what the hospitals would do without the innumerable items of supply that is furnished by the Commission, for so dependent has long use made the medical officers that they turn instinctively to its generous coffers for all those nameless little articles that are absolutely necessary to the comfort and sustenance of wounded and sick soldiers. The Commission is a great and grand success, and I hope that the people of the United States are cognizant of the faithfulness with which the directors carry out the views and intentions of their donors.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race—Continued Commercial Failures—Political News Unimportant—Death of the Duke of Newcastle.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown 20th, passed this point last night.

Her advices are four days later than per steamer *Canada*, at Halifax.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The political news contains no features of importance.

Commercial failures in England continue to take place. Twenty Liverpool firms have failed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE is dead.

The new steamer *Ontario* went ashore near Yarmouth, and will prove a total wreck.

The frigate *Niagara* passed Deal on the 28th bound west.

A commercial panic has occurred in Rio Janeiro. Four banks have suspended payments.

The ship *Gertrude*, for San Francisco, is reported at Rio Janeiro, discharging cargo.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—Sales for three days about 20,000 bales, the market closing dull, with a decline of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive.

PRODUCE.—The market is dull. Sugar is easier.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Consols closed at 88¼@88⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 50½@51¼ discount; Erie Railroad, 40½@41⅛.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Action of Gov. Seymour—A Committee to Proceed to Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 29.

Governor SEYMOUR has appointed a Commission, consisting of Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. WM. F. ALLEN and Hon. WM. KELLY, forthwith to proceed to Washington, to inquire into the causes of the arrest of Col. NORTH and other citizens of the State of New York, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial and to vindicate the laws of the State, and at the same time to see that any attempt on the part of any one to prevent the soldiers from voting, or to defraud them of their votes, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, be exposed and punished.

J. T. MILLER,
Inspector-General of the State of New-York.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebels—Anticipated Attack on Paducah by Forrest.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

General MEREDITH, at Paducah, Kentucky, received despatches from General SHERMAN on Wednesday that the rebel General FORREST intended to make an attack on that place yesterday.

Scouts report that large numbers of rebels are passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Shady Grove and McLernodsville, all within fifty miles of Mayfield.

A large amount of supplies is being accumulated at McLernodsville by the rebels.

The rebel Gen. BUFORD had three battalions and a battery of Dahlgren guns at Shady Grove.

Orders have been issued for the concentration of the rebel forces on the Tennessee line preparatory to a march on Paducah.

The rebel Gens. FORREST, CHALMERS and BUFORD are in command of the rebel forces.

All business at Paducah is suspended, and the goods there are being removed to a place of safety.

Every preparation is being made for the rebel attack.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST MOVEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt from concurring testimony that Gen. GRANT'S recent movement was intended only as a reconnoissance to obtain knowledge of the situation, extent and strength of the rebel lines.

TROPHIES FROM THE VALLEY.

The twenty-four pieces of rebel artillery captured from EARLY by SHERIDAN, were paraded through Pennsylvania-avenue this afternoon, attracting much attention. They were brought hither by Gen. TORBERT.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The official vote of the State is all in, but has yet to be corrected. We hope to be able to announce the result on Monday.

The commissioners to receive the army vote assembled here, to-day, to receive the necessary instructions and documents, previous to their departure for the army.

The arrangements are of such a nature that it is believed they will insure the reception of the vote of every Pennsylvanian in the service.

From San Francisco—Explosion of the Steamer Sophie McLane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Sophie McLane* exploded at Sulson to-day, killing and wounding a number of persons.

The last of the whaling fleet has arrived here.

The British ship *Alhambra* sails for Hong Kong with $210,000 in gold.

Considerable quantities of California resin and turpentine are now being exported.

Attack on the Steamer Belle of St. Louis by Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Steamer *Belle of St. Louis* was attacked by guerrillas while lying at Randolph on Thursday night. Paymasters BAKER and SMITH were killed, and several of the crew of the boat were wounded.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Is the Present System of Free Labor a Success?—Military Movements—Political Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

That the fate of Slavery is irrevocably sealed, nobody doubts. The idea of reëstablishing slave labor is almost chimerical. Whatever system of labor is in future organized in the Southern States, must necessarily have a free labor basis. But Gen. BANKS' ideas of plantation labor have, confessedly, proved to be something of a failure. Those who persist in advocating the system as organized by Gen. BANKS, endeavor to explain its mistakes and deficiencies by some palliative circumstances, while those who have patiently tried the present system, not enemies of Gen. BANKS personally, and not disposed to be influenced by political prejudices, have found it to fall of success, and in its failure has been involved the loss of many thousands of dollars. The crying evil, which may be heard on every plantation down the Mississippi, is the incorrigable indolence of the negroes, and with it the lack of power to make the niggers work. The "freedmen" will not work only as they feel disposed. The planter has no means to compel him to labor, and, consequently the negroes on most plantations are under a poor condition of discipline. Not one in fifty will raise a finger to help themselves, so long as they can get enough to eat by stealing, and possess a rag to cover their nakedness. Independent of the ravages of the army worm, the crops of the majority of the plantations would have resulted in small returns the present season. I have heard a dozen planters assert this fact, and they attribute it to no other cause than the universal indisposition of the negroes to do the necessary work, and the utter inability of the superintendents to get the work out of them. The negroes are paid, clothed and fed. Yet they will steal sugar and either eat it or sell it. They steal the cotton under cover of the night, and dispose of it to the numberless petty speculators, many of whom put them up to it. They steal the corn and feed their pigs with it and save their own for market. They feign sickness and will lay in the hospital for weeks, when nothing on earth is the matter with them. The negro idea of freedom is that of unrestrained license to do as they please, and go where they choose.

Gen. BANKS has asked for an expression of opinion on his plan of free labor. The Chamber of Commerce has indirectly hinted that the free labor system, as now organized, is yet an experiment, and decline to indorse or approve it without a longer trial. Gen. BANKS then grows exceedingly vexed, and after dilating upon the inherent element of greatness possessed by Louisiana, and her prospective commercial and agricultural prosperity, intimates that the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce need not expect to be favored by the Government if they will not, as a corporate body, take the oath of loyalty to the Government. This proceeds from the refusal of the Chamber to give to the present free labor system the character of a flattering success. And so Gen. BANKS, who is so strongly convinced of its triumph that he declared that the products of the State would be quadrupled, makes this indirect attack on the loyalty of the Chamber of Commerce. It may afford information to state that the members of the Chamber are merchants of New-Orleans, and in order to pursue trade are obliged to first subscribe to the oath of allegiance, so that Gen. BANKS' argument is in fact an impeachment of their loyalty.

The question of free labor organization is of paramount interest in this department. The future prosperity of the South, which in old times depended upon slavery, must in the future rely upon a well-organized system of free, compensated labor. If Gen. BANKS has failed in the main features of the existing system, it is the duty of intelligent and experienced planters to point out the mistakes and suggest the remedy.

WHAT AN OLD PLANTER OF THIRTY YEARS SAYS.

A planter of thirty years standing gives me the following information which is corroborative of what I have already stated. The prejudices fostered in a man's mind by thirty years of slavery can hardly be expected to be thoroughly overturned in a moment. Yet there is not one slaveholder here, but a hundred or more, who would be apt to consider this subject so candidly and dispassionately. These are facts which are incontrovertible, and deserve general attention:

"During the present year I have had thirty-one men and boys and twenty-one women engaged in making the crop, and about four hundred and fifty arpents in cultivation—one hundred arpents of plant-cane, eighty in rattoons, and the balance in corn. We commenced work on the 12th of January, and the loss of laborers' time to the 1st of October is as follows: The men have lost ten hundred and ninety-nine days, or an average of thirty-five and a half to each, from a working period, comprising two hundred and eight and a half days, or nearly one-sixth of the time—not to mention other losses during the day by delays in going to work or by killing time in various ways. You must admit this is a poor record for the planters, but this is the bright side of the picture. During the same number of working days twenty-one women lost, in the aggregate, sixteen hundred and fourteen days, or seventy-six days to each on an average during a working period of two hundred and eight and a half days, or a fraction of over one-third of the time.

Now, I know the question will present itself why I did not starve them into better behavior; and I will tell you why. Negroes never starve where there is anything eatable to be obtained, and the question was as to the cheapness of feeding them from my store-room or from my live stock. In the cities, negroes may starve; but not so in the country. If starvation were possible, that would probably take place on the farm of the Government, owned by Hon. MILES TAYLOR, on which there are three hundred and fifty negroes living well, without any visible means of support. Some call this the model farm, but I know not for what reason, unless it be that its occupants live without work. True, I may deduct from their wages, but this does not compensate me for my trouble and outlay. I wish to make a crop and not to withhold their hire. During this lost time they are wearing out the clothes I bought for them at high prices, and consuming the food which also cost me much money. As you might expect, the crops are poor, for to plant successfully you must work hard, and perform each piece of work in its season. This you cannot do unless you have command over your labor. I hope to save a sufficiency of seed to keep up stock the coming year, and make sugar enough to pay expenses. This will be doing better than most of my neighbors, whose crops consisted principally of cotton."

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

The sudden change in the social condition of the negroes from abject slavery to the privileges of freedom, has been the means of killing thousands. This may seem a strange statement. But the reports of every plantation and of every Government agent will prove it. The negroes have died by thousands since they were left to shift for themselves. Says an old an honest planter, "The negroes are much worse than formerly, for you cannot enforce that discipline necessary for the maintenance of their health, and protection from contagious diseases. As an evidence of the truth of this statement, more of my negroes have died, both adults and children, in the last two years, than during the last fifteen, including a visitation of the Asiatic cholera."

Such statements are valuable proof of the fact of the incapability of the negro to appreciate or enjoy the full benefits of freedom so suddenly thrust upon him. They are conclusive evidence of the utter unfitness of the negro in this generation to take care of himself, and such a system of free labor as throws the negro at once upon his own resources, and makes him amenable to the same laws which govern enlightened white men, is destructive of the race, and a blow to the prosperity of Southern interests. It is fast becoming a conviction among the most intelligent men here, that the system which will have to be adopted eventually, throughout the South, will be such a one as will mediate between slavery and freedom. Not as a citizen, nor as a slave, but in the character of a freedman, having certain rights and privileges, and governed by certain laws and restrictions, in such a condition will the freed slave find health, contentment, and happiness, and the planter be able to profit by the employment of negroes, and the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the South be sustained and increased. And through the means of this middle condition will the negro be fitted to understand and subsequently enjoy the full privileges of freedom.

THE FREE STATE SENATORS FROM LOUISIANA.

The election of R. KING CUTLER as United States Senator under the Free State Constitution, has divided the political action of the party which represents the Free State Government. Gov. HAHN opposed the election of R. KING CUTLER with all the influence which he could command, notwithstanding he was a law partner of HAHN'S, and one of the loudest declaimers in the party. CUTLER is a good representative of those who elected him. It is rumored, and not without reason, that some interesting developments will soon appear regarding CUTLER'S personal and political record.

HON. CHARLES SMITH, the other Senator, is a man of character, some ability, and of unswerving devotion to the Union.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The State House of Representatives have passed a resolution to its third reading, declaring the repeal of laws concerning the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, instead of an election by the people. The Leristature will, doubtless, choose the Presidential Electors, who will be uncompromisingly devoted to the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN.

A CATTLE EXPEDITION UNDER COL. DYE.

Col. DYE, with a force of two thousand men, went up to Jackson's Bluff, on the Mississippi, fifty miles above Morganza, on the 10th, to capture a large drove of cattle intended for Hood's army.

Arriving in the vicinity of the point referred to, the Colonel sent in the enemy to scour the country on the Louisiana shore, as far back as Black River. They were unable, however, to find anything except the unmistakable evidence that large numbers of cattle had recently been driven through the country. Following the cattle trail, the cavalry came to the river at the point named, where they found that it was all over, and that a reinforcement of a large drove of cattle was already safely en route for the rebel commissariat of the Mississippi. We succeeded, however, in capturing Capt. ROUTH, of Gen. BUCKNER'S staff, and four men, the former near the house of Mr. WELCH, who entertained him until there was danger of his capture, and then furnished him with a horse with which to make his escape, at the same time being a Government lessee and carrying an oath of allegiance in his pocket. Capt. PEARCE, of United States gunboat No. 13, informed an officer in the expedition that he had steamed up to Jackson's Point, when he heard of the rebel operations, and let loose his "dogs of war" into a herd of cattle while swimming the river, killing some 200 and capturing quite a number. It has been definitely ascertained that within the last six weeks 3,600 head of cattle have been driven over the river at that point for the rebel armies in the East.

THE VOTE OF THE OHIO REGIMENTS.

The three Ohio regiments now in camp at Morganza held an election on the 11th for Ohio Representatives to Congress. The orderly conduct of the voting was creditable; but the majority of four hundred and thirty-seven which they gave to the Republican ticket is another evidence of the stern and unyielding loyalty which pervades the brave boys in the field.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. C. P. STAATS' mission from New-York will bespeak for him the general courtesy of the military and medical profession in New-Orleans. He comes in an official position, having been appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to inquire into the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers of the New-York regiments here, and to supply them with whatever he may deem necessary for their additional comport and relief.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Description of the New Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

Philadelphia is noted for its beautiful buildings. The Girard College has thus far held its rank as the finest specimen of architecture in this country, but the new cathedral which is rapidly approaching completion will hereafter present greater attractions to strangers visiting this city. This splendid edifice is located on Eighteenth-street, facing Logan-square, which is already well known to those of your readers who visited the great Sanitary Fair in June. The building was commenced and the corner-stone laid with imposing ceremonies Sept. 9, 1864, by the late Archbishop KENDRICK, who was at that time Bishop of Philadelphia. During the eighteen years which have elapsed, the work has been slowly but gradually progressing, and although different architects have been employed upon it, the general symmetry and harmony of all its parts will not escape the notice of the most careless observer. The edifice is built entirely of red stone. The length is 216 feet, the width 136 feet, and the height about 102 feet, exclusive of the dome. The plan is that of the Roman cross. The front is a beautiful design, and is in the highest degree massive and imposing. Four gigantic columns, sixty feet high and six feet in diameter, with richly sculptured bases and capitals, support an entablature, including frieze, cornice, &c., thus forming a broad and beautiful portico. Upon the frieze, in large capitals, stands forth the Latin inscription "*Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*," "For the greater glory of God." The chief entrance is approached by a long flight of granite steps, and directly over the doorway is the large west window. Over the side entrances niches are to be made, in which will be placed statues of the Apostles Peter and Paul, the patron saints of the church. A tesselated pavement of black and white marble covers the entire area of the building in the interior. The nave and transepts are each 50 feet wide. The nave is 192 feet long, and each of the transepts 74 feet. The side aisles are separated from the nave by massive piers of solid masonry, which support the arched and paneled ceiling overhead. These piers are as large in circumference as an ordinary sized room, but yet are not in the least out of proportion. Four of them, at the intersection of the cross, support the dome, which rises to the height of 156 feet from the pavement. These, as well as the others, are all richly ornamented in the highest style of the corinthian order, and present an exceedingly rich appearance. The dome itself at the base is 61 feet in diameter, and in it are numerous windows, which give light to the cathedral below. In the apex is a large fresco, 16 feet in diameter, representing the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

The chancel at the east end is fifty feet square; within it is the high altar which is approached by a flight of marble steps. The railing surrounding the chancel is of the purest white marble. Over the altar facing the nave, is a magnificent fresco painting of the Crucifiction of the Savior, corresponding in size with the cathedral itself. On each side of this painting are representations in fresco of four of the Apostles, viz.: Peter, Paul, John and James. Far above the altar are those memorable words of Christ, so often quoted by the Popes to establish the superior claims of the Roman See: "*Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meum.*" "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church." In the west end over the large window is seen another Latin text in these words concerning the Apostle Paul: "*Vas electionis est mihi isti sit portet nomen meum coram Gentibus.*" "He is the vessel of election to bear my name before the Gentiles." The ends of the transepts are likewise adorned with large frescoes representing the birth of the Savior, and the adoration of the Magi. The latter is especially deserving of notice. The wise men with mingled awe and reverence bow before the infant Redeemer, displaying the rich vessels and jewels which they have brought with them, while far above, the brilliant star in the East sends down its rays of glory over the whole scene. The grouping of the various figures, their life-like appearance, and the exquisite coloring all tend to produce the highest effect. These paintings were all made upon the fresh plaster, and consequently are as lasting as the wall itself. On each side of the chancel are two chapels, twenty-two feet wide and thirty-nine feet long, furnished throughout in the most chaste and tasteful manner. The building, as has been previously intimated, is lighted entirely from overhead, with the exception of the west window, differing in this respect from any other cathedral in the United States. This splendid edifice, of which a brief and necessarily imperfect description has been given, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 20th of November next. It is expected that the greater part of the Romish hierarchy of the United States and Canada will be present. Right Rev. Bishop WOOD, of Philadelphia, under whose auspices the building has been completed, will celebrate the Grand Pontifical Mass on the occasion, and the sermon will be preached by Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore. HAYDEN'S Mass in D will be performed by a full choir, with organ and other accompaniments. The exercises will undoubtedly be impressive, and of great interest to the Catholic portion of the community. A medal in commemoration of the opening is being prepared at the Mint. It is to be made of bronze, bearing on one side a representation of the cathedral, with the inscription; "Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, began 1846, finished 1864." On the reverse is an interior view of the cathedral with the Latin words, "*Tu es Petorus*," &c.; also, on the lower part, "*Vas electionis est*," &c. These medals will be offered for sale, so that those desiring to procure a memento of the opening, can do so. As the great edifice in New-York, when it is finished, will be a monument to the energy of the late Archbishop HUGHES, so this one is a memorial to Bishop KENDRICK, who did not live to see the completion of the work which he begun. H. W. S.

—A most interesting work on early maritime discovery by the Spaniards, including that of America, is announced as preparing for publication—"Marina Espanola de la Edad Media: Bosquejo Historioco de sus Principales Sucesos en Relacion con la Historia de las Coronas de Aragon y de Castilla, por F. Javier de Salas." The author in his prospectus states that he has access to "la hermosa coleccion médita de Sans de Barutell, compuesta de 52 tomos en folio, y la no ménos interesante del Sr. Vargas Ponce," sources which have been all but sealed books to other laborers in the same field.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From our files of Richmond, Charleston and Mobile papers, heretofore acknowledged, we make the following interesting extracts:

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, Oct. 22, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY: I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th, at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of SHERIDAN'S army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, 1,500 prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost, and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallent men of the Army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburgh. Before you can again claim them as comrades you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburgh, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, and from the Wilderness to the banks of the James River, and especially you who were with the immortal JACKSON in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged. Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor—the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon for his private use is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he who is ladened with rich spoils gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There was some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralysed by the misbehaviour of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and insure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them; and the men must follow that example. Fellow soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant-General.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH AT MACON.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

LAGRANGE, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

James T. McCormick, Assistant Enrolling Officer of Troupe County:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and re-enrollment of all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the law of Congress all persons between those ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty-five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that not more than one-third of the men fit for duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the two-thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, form the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the Conscription Bureau is shown to be a failure, and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. GRANT writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is children and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. His statement is not true. We have the men between the ages of 18 and 45 to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two-thirds of the men are absent. This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntary enrolling officer.

Your first duty is to register every white male between the ages specified in your orders. Mark the language. Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business. Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good the man is not harmed; but if it be bad the man must be sent to duty, and the method by which he has hitherto evaded duty must be exposed and its author punished.

There are many absent from all our armies who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist, and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain away under cover of such details long after health has been restored or the wounds have healed. In all cases details and exemptions end when the reasons for granting them cease. Never cease your inquiries where there is shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reason for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details, and received furloughs, which are renewed from time to time, until the applications shall be finally determined. Some of these employ lawyers (falsely so called) who, if they do not get the final order as desired, can, at least, delay final action—the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an ungranted application is made practically to operate as a discharge from service. Some persons are still carrying old commissions where their offices have ceased, but the commission has never been surrendered or cancelled.

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape, many of them spurious, and upon them claiming exemptions or details. No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man *per se* to a detail. The contracter must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption, and that the Secretary of War himself cannot grant, except upon the certificates of the chief of the bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under officer of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make some indefinite investigation. I saw one, some time since, stating that the bearer was appointed to examine for iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposits were never suspected to exist, and where, if exhaustless quantities did exist, the bearer would never find them. All such appointments are without authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employes of quartermasters, commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employe, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from serving in the field. Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as Provost-Marshals and guards, agents and employes of Provost-Marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their command. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill-health in their pockets, and nature's certificates of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificates being confirmed by the patients' daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume that the health has been restored since the certificate was given.

I desire, in this connection, to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that a great portion of these absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the inefficiency or intentional negligence (to use no harsher term) of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that, while thus content in many cases, as if to satisfy conscience, they have been cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault. Instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions, details, &c., to go to lawyers of their own naming to make their applications and appeals. Those who complied and paid well found easy treatment; those who declined found treatment not so easy. I state broadly that it never was intended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said that about ten thousand men are kept at home in Georgia, protected by militia commissions, and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements, but if the enrolling officers now do their duty, we shall soon know the number of men at home and the various reasons for it.

It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the law, of exempting their employes, and have exempted in unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and numbers exempted for each office.

I have written this letter for your assistance and in answer to your inquiries. But my only object is to serve the country in this the hour of its fate. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Yours, very truly,

B. H. HILL.

JEFF. DAVIS CRIES FOR HELP.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

We confess to no little disgust at the hue and cry which is raised after every disaster for men. If our reverses, in most instances, were attributable to want of numbers, then the continued sacrifices the people are called upon to make might be borne with more composure, but when it every day becomes more obvious that they are the victims of persistent mismanagement, we can only look with wonder and admiration at the patriotism of a country which can endure such imposition without publicly remonstrating with him to whom they have intrusted the chief direction of affairs.

We are not among those who, in the language of the President, can look upon the sun and observe only the spots, but when that sun is obscured by cloud, and rain and storm, we must be pardoned if we do not appreciate the appointment of the illustration. Mr. DAVIS certainly places a very high estimate upon himself if he would have us look upon him as the magnificent luminary around which the States of the Confederacy revolve. He must pardon us if we insist upon viewing him as a secondary orb of the people, whose errors are not only proper to be seen, but pointed out and corrected. We need not go far into particulars.

If Mr. DAVIS could only be brought to see the discouraging effects his course has had upon the country, and would set about it in a spirit of genuine humility to do better in the future, how much more he would accomplish toward reclaiming the men who have abandoned the service, than by vain appeals for everybody to go to the front.

MR. BOYCE'S LETTER.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a long review of the letter written by Mr. BOYCE, and concludes as follows:

The brief review of Mr. BOYCE'S positions we have above laid before our readers, we think establishes that we do not labor under so extensive and settled a despotism as to render it expedient that we should seek refuge in the arms of our Yankee enemies, to save us from its evils; and that Congress, as well as the President, is responsible for their existence.

HE IS DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 26.

One of the largest audiences ever gathered in Columbia, S. C., met on Monday night to consider the letter of Mr. BOYCE. Speeches were made by that gentleman, Messrs. TREADWELL, POPE, R. M. JOHNSON, Gen. MARTIN, and Col. CUNNINGHAM, after which *resolutions condemnatory of the policy of Mr. Boyce, and inviting him to resign his seat in Congress, were adopted.* In the preamble to these resolutions we find the following exposition of Mr. BOYCE'S position:

With Mr. BOYCE'S motives and intentions we have no concern. The tendency of the letter is to instil feelings of submission and suggest the wish for reconstruction. Its logic is more directly opposed to secession and a separate confederacy than in favor of the measure as a remedy proposed in our extreme distress. It is full of gloomy despondency, and is calculated to create dissatisfaction with our own Government, and to reconcile us to that of the enemy and to dispirit our army in the field.

From the series of resolutions adopted we copy the following:

Resolved, That the opinions and sentiments of Hon. W. W. BOYCE in his published letter to the President of the Confederate States are regarded as the suggestions of a timorous despair, which, if heeded, can but lead to dishonor and ruin.

Resolved, That as South Carolina was the first to engage in the contest in which we are involed, we fervently trust and believe she will be the last to waver or falter in the glorious struggle.

Resolved, That, as a portion of the constituency of Hon. WM. W. BOYCE, we utterly repudiate and condemn the policy he advises in his letter to the President; that his opinions are irreconcilably at war with our clearest conceptions of public duty and patriotism; and that, while we accord to him perfect sincerity in the course he has taken, we can only regard him, as, upon that very account, the more unfit to represent us in the councils of the Confederacy.

Resolved, therefore, as the deliberate judgment of this meeting, That the Hon. WILLIAM W. BOYCE owes it to his constituency as well as to himself to resign at once his seat in the Congress of the Confederate States, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to him by the Chairman of this meeting.

After reading the report of the Committee, a motion was made and carried "with great unanimity and good feeling," says the *Guardian*, to invite Mr. BOYCE to attend the meeting. He accepted the invitation and returned with the Committee, when the preamble and resolution were read in his hearing. Mr. BOYCE then took the stand and defined his position, and explained the motives which actuated him in the preparation and the publication of his letter.

HOOD'S OPERATIONS.

HE INTENDS TO CROSS THE TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 26.

The most definite news from Northwestern Georgia is furnished us by a "special" to the *Mail*, dated at Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 15, which states that on the previous evening Gen. BEAUREGARD was serenaded, and appeared before a large audience of citizens and soldiers. He assured them that thus far all is well, and that our army has captured Resacca, Dalton and Ringgold. The loss has been slight.

The Selma *Reporter* contains a letter dated Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 15, which says: "On Wednesday our cavalry had a slight engagement with the enemy near Rome, and drove them across the river. On the next day the enemy came across, and near Rome had another engagement with our cavalry and drove them back. We think none but ARMISTEAD'S brigade were engaged, and it is reported that they became panic-stricken, and many of them were captured, and also three pieces of artillery that were with the brigade.

The stragglers to the rear, as usual in such cases, reported the brigade all killed, wounded and captured, and the enemy advancing in large force.

Gen. Hood's plans seem to be a mystery to all. Some think he intends crossing the Tennessee.

Everything seems to be going on well for us, so far as we can see or learn.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters are here. Gen. M. L. SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee, is also here.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 19th says the men moving toward the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmetto to Cedartown, many of them wore out and threw away their shoes. They were sent to the Blue Mountain to get new ones, but upon arriving there none had come up. They refused to wait for them a few days, but pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need them, and that they were determined to see the campaign through.

My news from the enemy is that he is marching up the other side of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, but has up to this time been unable to at all interfere with our line of march.

The Columbus *Enquirer* has advices direct from the army to the 16th inst. According to its information, SHERMAN'S army was at Kingston and Rome, and along a line embracing those two points. A part of our forces were then at Dalton and another part at Resaca. If the statement as to the location of SHERMAN'S main army is correct, a portion of Gen. Hood's army were operating above them, and had occupied positions on the railroad between them and Chattanooga.

We are advised, says the *Enquirer*, that the presence of a large body of Yankee cavalry between Centre and Rome, coupled with the shortness of rations for a march impeded by cavalry, had induced a change of the intended point of crossing the Coosa River by our artillery and wagon trains, and that they had crossed at a point lower down the river. This, we presume, is all the foundation there is for the reported reverse of a part of our forces.

The country through which our army has marched abounds in corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, syrup, live stock, &c.; but the soldiers were forbidden to commit depredations, and just compensation was paid for whatever was furnished to the army.

The Columbus *Sun* states, upon the authority of officers connected with the army, that, as we progress northward, our numbers increase. When the army fell back to Atlanta numbers of men who lived in the northern portions of the State went back to their homes. They are now returning to their colors. It is stated, upon the same authority, that over one hundred deserters have returned to their commands from the neighborhood of Lick Skillet, a little village in Northwestern Georgia. HARDEE'S corps alone has been recruited nearly three thousand.

GEORGIA.

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY CONFERENCE.

From the Augusta Register, 4th.

There has been during the past two or three days an important consultation between certain of our leading men, held at the Planters' Hotel, in our city. President DAVIS, Gens. BEAUREGARD, HARDEE and COBB, not to mention lesser lights, were the parties to this consultation. The interviews were long and close, and evidently concerning important matters of public interest.

We judge the most important matter up for consideration was the necessity of getting the enemy out of Georgia. The conclusion evidently arrived at was, that Gen. BEAUREGARD should be placed in command of the army which was to perform that important work. Indeed, it seems that the President has gone a step beyond this, and placed that gallant chieftain in command of two departments, with perfect freedom to command personally in the one or the other. Well done, say we, and the entire nation will heartily respond amen. Were every man in the Confederacy consulted, the unanimous opinion would be, the right man in the right place.

Our people are greatly encouraged and aroused by the patriotic addresses and calm confidence of our President. They feel that as far as man can now do, will be done; and they send along with him who fired the first gun for our country's honor, their blessings and their prayers that, in his own language, he may be spared to hear the last one which shall be fired in achieving our country's independence.

THE NEWS.

From the Mobile Register, Oct. 13.

There is a report current on the streets that the Government has interdicted all news to the press. The Government has done no such silly thing, but the Secretary of War has, by telegraph, requested the publishers of newspapers in the South not to make public news of any movements in Georgia which it would be useful to the enemy and detrimental to our cause. The good reasons for the precaution are obvious. The Yankees in and about Atlanta are cut off from the rest of the Yankee world by railroad, telegraph, and by every other means, except by such scouts and couriers as can run the gauntlet to Chattanooga. We find it quite impossible to keep up with the news, or the reports of news, from the front. It will have been observed that the important events at Allatoona reported in the Lagrange dispatch of the 11th, (Tuesday,) occurred on the previous Wednesday. Nothing but official reticence in the army can account for this delay. In that fight, Gen. MCCOOKERELL'S magnificent and devoted Missouri brigade, once in our city, suffered a loss of 250 men. They fought like the heroes that they are.

PRISONERS.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY BENJAMIN.

The following letter was written in reply to one addressed to Secretary BENJAMIN by a prisoner released from Fort Delaware:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your letter this morning, with inclosure, has been received.

The condition of our brave countrymen now in the hands of the enemy is a subject of unceasing solicitude with the Government, and we are using every effort to mitigate the severity of their sufferings. These efforts have had but very limited success. Still we are not without hope that other concessions will be made by the officials of the United States to the demands of humanity, and that by mutual consent the prisoners in the hands of each Government will be permitted to receive from home such necessary supplies as are not usually denied even to criminals.

The Government of the United States, by the prison regulations recently published, do not allow food or clothing to be sold to our men by the prison sutlers. They allow one suit of outer clothing and one suit of under-clothes to be furnished to the prisoners by their relatives, who may choose to send such articles by flag of truce, but this Government is not permitted to supply them. Tobacco also is allowed to be sent as contributions from relatives, but we are not permitted to send it for the general use of our captive soldiers, as we would long since have done, being aware that it could be used to purchase from the sutlers such supplies as are most needed.

I understand from Col. OLD that he is now on the eve of entering into fresh negotiations for an agreement which shall secure to each Government the right to furnish to its own soldiers, in the hands of the other, such supply of warm clothing and blankets as may be required for comfort during the approaching Winter, and a stated ration of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, vinegar and pickles, so that actual physical suffering shall not be added to those that are inseparable from imprisonment.

The absence of the President prevents my communicating to him at present the touching assurances of the continued affection and confidence with which he is regarded by our soldiers, and which have stood a test so severe as that of their long imprisonment and cruel sufferings. Having been personally the witness to his labors, and the confidant of his feelings on this subject, I am able to assure them, through you, that there is no sacrifice other than that of principle which he would not cheerfully make to secure the comfort, even if unable to obtain their return to their homes, of men whose fidelity to duty, and whose unswerving patriotism have not only won his love and admiration, but the gratitude of the country.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. STEPHEN E. NUNNELEE, Private, Co. H, 51st Regiment Alabama Cavalry, Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va.

MR. STEPHENS' LETTER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 1.

Mr. Vice President STEPHENS' letter to certain friends in Georgia, is reprinted over the whole North, and is there understood as addressed not so much to those Georgians as "to the Northern Copperhead Peace faction." If it was so intended, we fear Mr. STEPHENS might have saved himself the trouble. When he says that the only "key-note to pease consists in the recognition of the absolute, ultimate sovereignty of the several States," he speaks a language perfectly familiar and intelligible to us here, and to his neighbors in Georgia, but which conveys no idea whatever to any Northern party, whether it be Democratic or Republican. If they ever knew the meaning of State sovereignty they have forgotten it; and a striking proof of this

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Close of the New-Zealand War—The Franco-Italian Convention.

THE NEW-ZEALAND WAR.

SUBMISSION OF THE NATIVES.

A copy of the following telegram was received yesterday at the War Department from the Foreign Office:

Telegram from the Acting Consul-General, Cairo, to the Foreign Office, Oct. 10.

I beg to communicate, through your lordship's office, to the Secretary of State for War, and to the Quartermaster-General, Horse Guards, London, the following telegram, just received from Lieut.-Gen. CAMERON, dated Tauranga, Aug. 6:

A meeting took place on the 5th and 6th of August between his Excellency the Governor of New-Zealand and the natives of Tauranga, at which the latter submitted unconditionally to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal.

They have been permitted to return to their lands, a small portion only of which will be forfeited.

[Signed,] THOS. READ.

THE FRAFCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

A dispatch dated the 4th inst., forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Duke DE GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador at the Austrian Court, is said to have been communicated to Count RECHBERG.

The dispatch contains the official nonfication of the convention lately concluded between France and Italy, and is believed to be to the following effect:

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS very courteously, but also very briefly, states that no necessity exists to forward a special notification of the conclusion of the convention to foreign Powers. Irritability upon the part of the Cabinet of Vienna at the proceedings of the French Government is the less to be pre-supposed as such a feeling between two friendly Cabinets only appears intelligible when the course pursued by one affects any interests of the other. The text of the convention has now been published, from which it is apparent that no Austrian interest is affected thereby. The French Cabinet would rather hope that upon closer examination of the text of the convention the Austrian Government would be of opinion that the step thus inaugurated by France deserved the thanks of Austria and of the whole of Europe, being mainly calculated to set aside an obstacle by which European peace is permanently and seriously threatened, and by this means to lighten the heavy burdens weighing upon all the great Powers.

A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

From the London Globe, Oct. 12.

The Boulevard des Italiens lost last week by the hand of death one of its oldest frequenters. Maj. FRASER, an old dandy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small but choice section of the boulevard which extends from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Rue Lafitte. His history is curious, and few people knew it. Maj. FRASER was the great grandson of the SIMON Lord LOVAT, executed for high treason in the reign of GEORGE II. Some of his family then settled in France, and took service in the French army. Maj. FRASER's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made its way in the world. Two daughters, yet living, are the wives of rich noblemen; the one is the Marquise DE BOMBELLES, and the other the Marquise DE GARGALLO, of Naples; one son was a Secretary of Embassy in Austria; the other, HENRY ERSKINE FRASER, was the Major FRASER who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajoz, Portugal, where he lived up to the age of 11 years. He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. DE LEBZELTERN, the tutor of Prince FELIX DE SCHWARTZENBERG. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating thus early, was continued in Paris. The Major used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian Hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought, and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827, with the rank of Major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodging in that quarter. There was little to be seen in them beyond an iron bedstead, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a large assortment of polished leather boots, and a barrel of Cyprus wine, always on tap for the accommodation of friends. One day when his bed was broken he replaced it by a coffin, in which he was wont to say that he slept better than in bed, because he was not liable to tumble out when disturbed by the nightmare, to which he was very subject. He once made a bet with Lord HENRY SEYMOUR that he would ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode for a wager to Compiègne and back every day for six days running. With all this he was an accomplished scholar; he habitually capped Latin verses with JULES JANIN, and was the friend of ALFRED DE MUSSET, BIXIOU, and ROMIEU. He was a member of all the most gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric, and, as many supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical taste for the industrial pursuits of the present age. He was a director of several railways, and died ultimately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organize a company.

AN ADDRESS FROM GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Union Emancipation Society have adopted an address to the people of the United States, which closes thus:

"Are you in earnest to maintain the Union in its integrity and to hand down to your children an unscathed inheritance? Support the Administration which has pledged itself to that result. Are you resolved to suppress this rebellion? Re-elect the President whose chosen chiefs are leading your chosen armies within the walls of the Confederate cities, and whose principles and policy can alone save the nation.

An armistice! For what? That the slaveholders may cajole you into a truce, and from a truce to a treaty, and from a treaty to a recognition of their triumph, and a confession of your defeat. Are you prepared for this? The platform which proposes a "cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention," is at this moment the worst enemy that you have to dread. It bids you hold your hand when the plough is fairly among the furrows; it bids you do what the rebels hope, and abstain from doing what they fear. Let them first beg for an armistice and become your suitors for a cessation. Then we shall look to you to tell them that their overtures can only be entertained on terms of unconditional surrender, that the time for half measures has gone by, and its memory is blotted out in the red floods which flow directly from their doors.

The present revolt is subversive of your great Republic. While "Slavery is the sum of all villainies," to make a compromise with either would be an attempt to be stronger than God, and wiser than the Providence by which He rules the world. Citizens, the die is cast; continue in armor, faithful to the awful trust committed to your care, assured that, to nations as to men, the path of duty is the way to glory.

The crisis is come. Be steadfast, unanimous, faithful. Reelect your President, a wise ruler and an honest patriot—one who has sworn, "come what will, to keep faith with friend and foe"—that under his auspices a new and loftier era of American civilization may be inaugurated. Be strong in this the hour of trial; quit you like men, and may God defend the right,

In name and by authority of the Executive.

JAMES SMITH, Chairman.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

KARL BLIND ON OUR PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

A letter, of which the following are extracts, has been sent to a friend by KARL BLIND, the leader of the Republican party in Germany:

The details you communicate to me on the last moves of the "Organization" inspire me with checkered feelings of hope and apprehension. I have laid down the principle before, that, in my view, the first duty is *to keep off the common enemy*. If there were any inclination anywhere to deviate from that path, the cause would be lost. I know of no compromise on that subject. We here have the cause of Union and Emancipation—and let me add, Colonization of the South after it will have been purged of its slaveocracy—too much at heart not to wish, before all, for the overthrow of the Copperhead movement in its very germ. This has been, this will be, my uniform advice to German and other friends in the States who have desired me to speak on the subject. Though on English soil, applications have come to me so frequently from both sections of the Republican party in America (some of them in an almost official form,) that my thoughts have latterly been continuously occupied with this momentous question, which I believe to be pregnant with consequences for good or for evil—according to the issue—to human progress at large. I believe in the necessity of a great Republican power as a counterpoise to the despotisms and aristocracies of Europe. May the day be far when that hideous shout of derision, the first accents of which have occasionally struck our ears, could be magnified into a howl of triumph at seeing the greatest republican commonwealth finally split asunder! It would be the triumph of absolutism, not only of that crude absolutism which takes its stand on "right divine," but also of that more insinuating, sham-philosophical sect that would fain reconcile nations to the loss of popular freedom by preaching up the benefits of a strong administrative Government by the few. * * * I have always thought it desirable that power should not be centered too long, in a republic, in a single hand. On that point the very Constitution of the United States is still tinged with the monarchical traditions of Europe. No wonder, therefore, that the true Radicals should have urged the adoption of the "one-term principle," unless the dangers of the crisis formed an overruling motive for disregarding momentarily this otherwise just and necessary maxim of Republican Government. Besides, the Lincoln Administration has, no doubt, been marked by many defects. I have never hesitated in expressing my opinion in letters which have appeared in the American press. Much blood might have been saved had greater energy of principle and action been shown in the beginning. Treason has too long walked abroad with an arrogant mien, without the Administration doing that which was its manifest duty. At the same time it cannot but be acknowledged that the President, whom chance had brought into power under the most trying circumstances, had a most difficult task before him. Being placed in the position of a ruler, he had first to make his own political education, as it were; and vast masses of the people, too, had to go through such a course. Nor is it always easy, as we know from 1848-49, in a time of commotion, to distinguish between friends and enemies, treason taking the most deceptive garbs, and patriotic zeal itself being often subjected to the most undeserved suspicion. Whilst LINCOLN has formerly been weak and hesitating as regards the policy of emancipation—much more so, I think, and much longer than may be explained from the constitutional difficulties that surround him—he has consistently been true to the Union. In this he has not swerved. Though the fact cannot be alleged as a great personal merit, still it was fortunate that at such a time the Commonwealth should have found a faithful chief magistrate. On its part the Fremont movement has done much good in urging forward the Lincoln Government to the avowal of broader principles, as well as to more decisive action in the question of emancipation. FREMONT, the "pathfinder" through the Rocky Mountains, has been a pioneer and pathfinder in a political sense also. You know that in 1856, when LINCOLN himself advocated the candidature of FREMONT in the Presidential campaign, I expressed my belief that a new life would spring forth in the American nation if it could resolve upon adopting the principles which FREMONT embodies, by placing him in the position of President. * * * From all parts of the Union I have for the last twelvemonth received letters which represent FREMONT as the exponent of the true principles of liberty, as a sound anti-slavery and Union man, as the trusty friend of the foreign-born citizens of the United States. We know here—our best revolutionary friends know—that FREMONT thoroughly understands the importance of the popular movement in Europe, and that he, at least, if in power, would act in conformity with the principle of democratic solidarity on both sides of the ocean. * * You remember, however, the objections I immediately raised to some resolutions in the Cleveland platform. The selection of COCHRANE was a grave mistake. Those who put him forth as a candidate have committed the same fault, which they so often—and very rightly too—denounce in their adversaries. Then, again, I regret to see that no opposition is raised within the party, at least to my knowledge, against that paragraph which calls for the future election of presidents by the direct vote of the masses. The demand is contrary to a wise Republican theory. We have seen the result of such a direct vote in France, in 1848. Through the conflict which was thus created between the legislative and the executive power, usurpation crept in. I think the United States Constitution, as it stands, is defective enough in this respect; but the paragraph alluded to would make matters worse. They manage these things better in Switzerland. There the Executive is simply a committee chosen by Parliament, and that committee, on its part, elects a Chairman for the term of one year, who remains responsible to Parliament. * * * In face of the MCCLELLAN movement, union is to-day a requisite absolutely necessary. The Republican party ought to stand with a united front before the "Knights of the Golden Circle." I look upon MCCLELLAN as upon an enemy to the Union. His generalship, when in chief command, was treacherous. His declarations, whatever they were or will be, can deceive nobody. In my opinion he is a would-be Gregory, who has not come yet to full bloom. Forsooth, he cannot uncover his true game befor matters are ripe; hence I can understand that some of the extreme section of the Copperheads were really estranged from him, for the time being, and would have preferred Mr. DEAN RICHMOND. But this does not render MCCLELLAN in any way better. You seem to foresee that there will still be a split among the Democrats; but there is no guarantee whatever that the "wire pullers" will not in the end effect once more a reconciliation, after having encouraged the Republicans to persist in their party divisions. The conspiratory character of the South is fully up to such a move. Union, therefore, among the Republican Party, is the first requisite for the safety of the Republicans. * LINCOLN and FREMONT are only individual names. The cause is what we all have at heart. Believe me, we here are moved as intensely by the American struggle as it could be the case with the most ardent among you. By all means, the new convention at Buffalo ought to come to a clear resolution for designating a single Republican candidate. Pray speak and write to all friends in this sense if ever you approve of these views. The time is valuable. Impress the necessity deeply on every one concerned. In the moments of hope, as well as in the dark hours through which we have frequently passed, without ever losing our belief in the final success, our feelings are always with the Republic, from whose triumph a new era will date for mankind.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 12. KARL BLIND.

THE REBEL LOAN UP.

The American advices by the *Hibernian* were construed as rather less favorable for the Federals—some credence being given to the reported check sustained by Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. The effect of this was to cause a rally in the Confederate loan from 50, to which it had previously fallen, to about 55@56. The report produced no effect on anything else.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, resolutions were adopted highly eulogistic of President LINCOLN and the course pursued by him, and expressing hopes that he will be reelected.

REV. DR. MASSIE.

Rev. Dr. MASSIE continues to enlighten his countrymen on American topics. A second address, delivered at Sutherland, was interrupted by Southern sympathizers, but at the close resolutions of sympathy with the North were passed by an overwhelming majority.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The inquiries of the Shareholders' Investigation Committee have already led to some astounding disclosures respecting the manner in which the business of the Leeds Banking Company, which recently failed, has been conducted. It has been discovered, for instance, that MARSDEN, the Leeds ironfounder, who has fled to New-York, had within the last few years passed forged bills to the amount of about £80,000 through the bank. Many of these bills were drawn upon persons who had no business connection or even personal acquaintance with MARSDEN. In this work the fraudulent bankrupt seems to have been assisted by THOMAS SKAITH, his manager and brother-in-law, who has been apprehended on a charge of forgery and committed for trial at the assizes. At the examination of SKAITH, Mr. WALKER JOY, a member of the Shareholders' Committee, stated that SKAITH had informed the Committee that Mr. GREENLAND, the manager of the bank "knew all about it."

—Herr ERNST, the celebrated violinist, has gone to Paris for the Winter. A correspondent of the *Orchestra*, who met him at the Boulogne railway station, says: "It was melancholy to see, in the feeble frame wrapped in a railway rug, and carefully stowed away in a carriage by a brawny railway porter, all that is left of the great artist, not many years ago in the full possession of all that is physically and intellectually requisite for fame and happiness. The mind still burns brightly, but paralysis and its concomitant weakness have reduced poor ERNST to a shadow—a phantom only of the past. He is attended by the affectionate solicitude of his wife, and we are glad to learn that his *séjour* at the admirable Hotel Imperial has been productive of the best results."

—The remains of Capt. SPEKE were interred on Friday, September 23, in the family vault, at Dowlish-Wake, about two miles from Ilminster, and four miles from Jordans, the residence of the family of the deceased. The body had been lying at Wake Hill, the residence of Capt. SPEKE'S brother, the Rev. B. SPEKE, and about three o'clock a long procession of mourners, clergy, tenantry, and friends of the family was formed in front of the residence, and accompanied the corpse to the churchyard. Among those present were Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Dr LIVINGSTON, and Capt. GRANT, the last named bearing a wreath of laurel leaves and flowers, which he placed upon the coffin. The service was read by the Rev. PREBENDARY COLES. About 2,000 persons were present.

—GEORGE SAND has issued a volume of plays, which have been written and performed at Nohant, for the particular gratification of herself and friends. The literary merit of these is said to be the higher, as the author has given full scope to her imagination, and has been unfettered by the exigencies of the regular stage, for which her dramas are little fitted. The title of the volume is *Théatre de Nohant*, and the publishers are MICHEL LEVY FRERES.

—Another terrible domestic tragedy is reported. A German Jew, who lived at Middlesbro', England, recently cut his son's throat (a fine little fellow of five) and afterwards his own, death resulting instantly. The man that morning had had a quarrel with his wife, who threatened to leave him; he had lost his sight, or nearly so, though only thirty-six years of age; and the rash act is assigned to the unhappiness of his domestic relations.

—Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. have reprinted Miss COBBE'S *Religious Duty*," the American edition of which has long been exhausted. It forms a companion to her *Essay on Intuitive Morals*, being, like it, in the words of the author, "a contribution to a vast object—the development of theism as a religion for the life no less than a philosophy for the intellect."

—Messrs. TRUBNER & Co.'s list of works in preparation includes "Italics—Brief Notes on Politics, People and Places in Italy;" "A General View of Positivism," by AUGUSTUS COMTE, translated by Dr. J. H. BRIDGES; "The History of India, as told by its own Historians," comprising the Muhammadan Period, by the late Sir H. M. ELLIOT,

—At Stutton, Suffolk, England, a boy of eleven has killed a companion of thirteen, by pointing a gun at him which he had capped, but supposed unloaded, and firing. The contents entered the head of the poor little fellow, but, in an interval of consciousness before his death he acquitted his companion of any malicious intent.

—A new cheap daily morning and evening paper has been started at Calcutta under the name of the *Indian Daily News*, at the rate of 25 rupees per annum. The *Hindoo Patriot* speaks of it as a success. A new English paper is about to be started at Madras by some native gentlemen, to be called *Moharaj*.

—The long-expected commentary on the Bible, which has been intrusted to several eminent scholars and divines, the list of whose names was given in No. 46 of the *Reader*, in consequence of the delay occasioned by the death of Dr. MCCAUL, will not be published till next year.

—The *Anthenæum* refers to the two new operettas, produced by Mr. GERMAN REED—BALFE'S "Sleeping Queen," and the "Too Many Cooks," by OFFENBACH, at his Gallery of Illustration, with renewed expressions of approval and agreeable assurances of success.

—The programme of a new paper has appeared in Turin, which is to be called *Temi Amministrativi*. It will be written by a society of jurisconsults and lawyers, and will treat principally of the administration of the State.

—M. JULLIEN'S concerts, at Her Majesty's Theatre, have commenced with Mdlle. LIEBHART, as his vocal "star." His Danish auxiliaries are yet to come; it is announced that they are on the way, and much is expected from them.

—By a lucky accident G. HORN has found, in the hands of a Bayreuth citizen, an extensive correspondence between VOLTAIRE and the Margravin of Bayreuth, sister of FREDERICK the Great, which is shortly to be published.

—M. ALPHONSE CHAPELON has compiled a most useful handbook for students of literary history—"Coures abrégé de l'Histoire ne la Littérature Française depuis ses Origines," a stout volume of 504 pages.

—A marble bust of the late Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, the work of Mr. H. WEEKES, has been placed in Westminster Abbey, near to the memorials of Sir E. COOTE, Sir W. FOLLETT and JOHN KEMBLE.

—The British Government has given £500 to the sister of the late Dr. EDWARD VOGEL, who lost his life in Central Africa while traveling for the Foreign Office, giving his services gratuitously.

—Mr. VINCENT WALLACE is now completely convalescent, and able to take out-of-door exercise. He is going to Paris for the Winter, there to begin work on his new four-act opera.

—An actress at one of the largest theatres of Paris is about to bring an action against a minor actress for imitating both her gesture and voice.

—M. J. LIPPELT, sculptor of the Schiller monument, shortly to be erected at Munich, is dead. He left the monument nearly finished.

—A marble tablet has been placed on the front of a house at Brecon, South Wales, in which Mrs. SIDDONS was born.

—Apartments are said to have been taken at Paris for the Prince and Princess of WALES, at the Hotel de Bristol.

The Murder of Lieut. Meigs.

The following extract from a letter from a member of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Staff, gives all the particulars known of the murder and the recovery of the body of Lieut. MEIGS, Chief-Engineer of the Department of West Virginia, murdered after surrender by some of the gangs which infest the Shenandoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
HARRISONBURGH, Va., Oct. 11, 1864.

DEAR COLONEL: Upon reaching Gen. CUSTER'S headquarters this morning I was very much shocked to learn that one of Lieut. MEIGS' orderlies had just come in, bringing information that while Lieut. MEIGS was returning from Bridgewater to our headquarters, accompanied by his two orderlies, he was attacked by guerrillas, and he and one of his orderlies either captured or killed. Fearing the worst, I immediately started back with a party sent out by Gen. CUSTER, and when near the scene of his attack the night before I met a sergeant of the Provost-Guard belonging to the Army of West Virginia, who informed me that one of our officers was lying dead in the road a few hundred yards beyond where we then stood. Upon reaching the spot my worst fears were realized; poor MEIGS lay dead upon the ground, his body extended at full length, one arm partially raised, the other extended by his side, his face looking upward, while his hat and cloak lay under his body. He was shot just under his right eye and in the left breast, and must have died instantly, as there was no indications of his having struggled or, in fact, stirred from the moment he fell to the earth. His revolver and all his papers had just been removed by the sergeant of the Provost-Guard, who turned them over to me. I had his body placed in a wagon, and conveyed to these headquarters at once.

He was killed about four hundred yards from the Dayton pike, in what is known as the Swift Run Gap road, which leads into the Valley pike, and thence to our headquarters. I found him just at the edge of the wood, which was where the orderly left him. The orderly made, in substance, the following statement:

Lieut. MEIGS was riding just ahead of myself and the other orderly. About thirty yards ahead of us, in the wood, were three men, with rubber overcoats on. I thought they were our men. They kept ahead of us for a little time, but allowed us to gain upon them, and at the edge of the wood they stopped entirely. We turned out to the side of the road to go by them, when they suddenly wheeled, grasped our horses by the bridles, and, without saying a word, commenced firing upon us with their revolvers. I distinctly heard Lieut. MEIGS say twice: "I surrender," "I surrender;" *but they kept on firing.* I tried to get away; but, finding that I could not, I sprang from my saddle, and jumped over the fence into the woods, and escaped. I did not see anything more of Lieut. MEIGS nor the other orderly. It was between 7 and 8 P. M. that this occurred. I reached Gen. CUSTER'S at daylight the next morning. This ends the sad story. Poor MEIGS was murdered by the members of either MOSEBY'S or WHITE'S gang. Lieut. MEIGS was highly esteemed upon the staff, and a universal favorite with all.

The Importance of Capturing Wilmington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently come from North Carolina, permit me to say a few words as to the necessity of capturing Wilmington. There is no greater need just now, provided it is desirable that the rebellion be closed, and JEFF. DAVIS starved on his own ground. There are over 50,000 barrels of resin owned in Wilmington and stored there. There are thousands of barrels owned by men who have helped to carry on this war, and it may be found all through the Cape Fear country. Between Fayetteville and Wilmington, between Marion, S. C., and Wilmington, millions of barrels of resin, turpentine, tar, &c., are piled in warehouses and in the woods. Many of the owners will claim to be Union when the United States gets a foothold, but I would recommend that each case be carefully scrutinized.

There is a large quantity of cotton stored in North Carolina. Thousands of bales belong to the State, and is, of course, United States property like railroads, or any other public works, the moment the same falls into the hands of Federal troops.

The former State Treasurer of North Carolina informed me that the Bank of the Republic in New-York, advanced for North Carolinas Coupons in the Spring of '61, $50,000 in gold which is yet unpaid. The State has sustained heavy losses by running out the "advance" in the way. The cloths, shoes, &c., have been all transfered to the JEFF. DAVIS Government, and North Carolina has been paid in "Confederate Bonds" which are as worthless as so much dirty paper.

Trusting our Government will very soon take Wilmington, I remain Yours truly.

REFUGEE.

Gen. Devin's Reply to a Rebel Woman.

The following note was recently addreseed to Gen. DEVIN, by a rebel woman in the Shenandoah Valley. It was accompanied by a basket of fine fruits and flowers:

HOME, Sept. 26, 1864.

Gen. DEVIN will please accept a trifling gift from a Southern lady, who, together with a helpless family, have, by his presence, been deprived of almost the last means of subsistence; and permit her to say, if instances such as this add lustre to the cause he serves, it promises to stand unrivaled in the annals of civilized (?) warfare. With due respect,

E. B. PEALE.

Gen. DEVIN returned the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Sept. 26, 1864.

MADAM: Your fruit is respectfully returned. With regard to the comments in your note, I would simply remark that they sound ill in the mouths of those who laughed at and approved the burning of houses over the heads of our unoffending women and children, and whose soldiers murder ours in cold blood after surrender.

I have always endeavored to alleviate the miseries of war as far as lay in my power. Certain abuses I have been unable to prevent so long as custom tolerates them in an enemy's country, but I have always furnished safeguards, even after they have been violated and robbed of their horses and equipment, by your own thieving cavalry, but I certainly never before received such a gratuitous insult, even from a 'Southern lady,' in return for the courtesy.

I shall retain your note as a curiosity, and as a specimen of a 'Southern lady's' estimation of the customs of civilized warfare.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS C. DEVIN,
General Commanding Brigade.

MRS. E. B. PEALE.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

The overland mail is now in running order again, much to the joy of the community here, and, strange to say, but satisfactory to the ladies, one of the first periodicals brought through from the East is *Godey* for October, he having been a stranger here since the obnoxious provision of the postal law of last session went into operation. We are now in hopes of having daily mail arrivals from the Atlantic slope, for we trust that no more Indian scares will be permitted to break up so important a line of communication.

The "Farmers' Convention" met again last week, and, after considerable discussion, the price of oats were reduced to $1 50 per bushel; barley, $2, and potatoes $1 50, gold figures. The lowering of the prices of oats and barley was understood to be particularly in favor of the overland mail contractors, and it elicited some pungent talk, as the mail service has not been in good odor the past Summer.

The weather during the past week or two has been of the most delightful kind, the thermometer running about 80° in the shade at mid-day.

The Mormon Semi-annual Conference was held in the Bowery of this city on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, and was largely attended. The speakers were Heber C. Kimball, Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Joseph W. Young, John Taylor, G. Bywater, Amosa Lyman, Thos. Jeremy, Richard Bentley, A. B. Shipp, E. Snow, L. Snow, E. T. Benson, John Young and W. W. Phelps.

The chief business done was in calling upon about a hundred of the most prosperous and wealthy persons of this city and vicinity to go, or send a good substitute, to the cotton Districts of the Rio Vizen, Mr. ERASTUS SNOW having presented the condition of the new settlement there in such forcible light, that reinforcement or retreat appeared inevitable, one-half of the settlers not having "raised their bread," and the other having done little more.

The chief difficulty in the way of the prosperity of these settlements was that the soil was so very light and repellant, some of it being composted largely of a kind of soapstone, that the water in the irrigating canals would persistently percolate, with accumulating volume, through the embankments until a breach was made in them, thus requiring constant repairs, besides the water not being there when wanted.

The newspapers in the territory have been stopping in advance lately. The Deseret *News* a short time ago placed its price, six dollars, on a "gold basis." The *Vedette* has put six narrow columns on a page, instead of five wider, and advanced its price from ten dollars to sixteen dollars. The *Telegraph* has advanced from the same to the same figures, and has besides commenced a semi-weekly edition at ten dollars. Most of the local mails are semi-weekly, and this step on the part of the *Telegraph* seems to meet with favor and to have been one long needed. With two dailies and a semi-weekly, the old weekly Deseret *News* seems now, more than ever, an antiquated concern, and will probably find it convenient by and by to unite altogether into a staid and theological journal and organ of the Mormon church.

During the "conference week" business was exceedingly brisk in the city, and the merchants were in their element, one of the houses taking in $54,000—not a bad week for a firm in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

There is an unusual demand for mechanical labor just now, the extensive building in progress, and the running out of the city into the country in consequence of the enormously enhanced price of flour and other provisions, being the probable causes.

A few days before "conference," BRIGHAM YOUNG and party returned from their trip to the southern parts of the Territory. There was some circumstance visible on the occasion. A company or two of mounted militia went out to meet the party, and the Overland Mail Company sent a Concord coach, with four of their best horses, to convey a brass band on a similar errand.

The term of service of several hundred California volunteers is expiring, and most of them are being disbanded here, few having reenlisted, as the majority enlisted to fight the rebels, and were not very well pleased in being set down in the Utah wilderness, with nothing to do, and neither fighting nor glory in the prospective.

Maryland a Free State.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

The Unconditional Union State Central Committee of Marvland has issued an address upon the occasion of the adoption of the new Constitution. They say:

"The smallness of the majority for the Constitution is due to two causes: too great confidence on the part of the friends of the Constitution, and the desperate rally of its enemies.

The provisions of the schedule were disregarded; opinions of eminent lawyers sent far and wide to attack its legality, and thousands of men, whose hearts were rank with treason, who had committed acts of disloyalty, deliberately perjured themselves under the advice of a distinguished advocate.

We have now to complete the canvass, and the result of the recent election is a guarantee of that in November, if the friends of the cause do their duty between this time and the day of election.

Having completed the enfranchisement of the State, let us now inaugurate the Government under it in the hands of its friends, and cast the electoral vote of Maryland for LINCOLN and JOHNSON with those States, the great mass of whose loyal men stand ready, at any cost and sacrifice, to fight this war to the end without honesty, without compromise—to beat down the weapons of rebellion, and plant the flag of our fathers on a restored Union and a land freed from slavery.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN means all this. The election of McCLELLAN means the rule of the cowards and traitors who would deceive the people by a military candidate, while nearly the whole body of its supporters are the enemies of the war, and the advocates of a disgraceful and disunion peace.

Peace without Union is for Maryland war at home

The Presidential election is already decided. The great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have rejected and scorned the submissionists of Chicago. It is only for the loyal people of Maryland to say whether they will stand by the true-hearted patriots, who, after three years of battle, again sound the war cry; or while the miserable minority of cowards and traitors whose debts are to be paid, are now being drowned by the battle-shouts of freemen. Thanks to the true men who, in your new Constitution, disfranchised traitors, you will have an easier task in November. The Constitution is adopted; the exclusion of traitors is law beyond even the quibble of lawyers; the taking of the oath now is perjury by all confession, and we must and will see to it that traitors are excluded from the polls, and that the penitentiary shall receive the perjurers. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Judges of Election "carefully to exclude" all who have aided the rebels—all who have expressed their desire for the success of the rebel arms. The Judges must be satisfied of his loyalty before he has a right to vote, and we urge on every loyal man to see that these disfranchised persons are challenged and defended.

Fellow-citizens, the adoption of this Constitution leaves much to be done. Its principles and purposes must be carried into full effect. A Registry law is to be made so that, apart from the excitement of the election day, in the quiet of the registration office, the disfranchised rebels of the State will have to prove their right to be placed on the register; and that book, made by the Constitution the sole evidence of a right to vote, must contain the names of none but loyal men. The next General Assembly is charged with that work. See to it, fellow-citizens, that none but men earnestly in favor of the principles of the Constitution are sent to put in force its provisions; that with determined purpose the next General Assembly may move forward with their work as the Constitutional Convention did with theirs. Send no doubtful men, no laggards in the work of Emancipation, no men who are afraid to incur the ill-will of the enemies of the country, no men who wish to inaugurate a reactionary movement on the very heels of your victory. Let no law of apprenticeship, no law to impede the efforts of freedom stain your now Free State. Let the work go on until the last vestige of Slavery and its laws are swept from the Statute Book, as they have been from the Constitution. To effect this you must know the men you send, and you must roll up such majorities on your State and National tickets as to carry along by the impetus of that influence a clear majority of the General Assembly."

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

SPEECH BY H. WINTER DAVIS.

Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS made a speech in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last, from which we make the following extract:

"Now, gentlemen, I have one other word to say to you about the Chicago platform. It proposes, in certain contingencies, that the Democrats shall rebel, and I do not think that an idle threat. I desire to treat it as I feel with regard to it—as a contingency that may not be very far off. We have got the Democratic party in arms at the South; we have had them here in sympathy with the armed Democracy of the South ever since the war broke out, and if the leaders get the opportunity they will, as they have heretofore tried to do, put the Democratic party of the North in arms with them. There have been some efforts in that direction already. We know that when McCLELLAN was removed from command such was the temper of a certain portion of his officers, so contemptuous were they with regard to the Government at Washington, so devoted, personally to McCLELLAN, so outraged at the exertion of the simple prerogative of the President, that they advised him to march to Washington; and these men were not denounced, and have not been punished to this day; but his friends claim it as a virtue that he did not do what they suggested! Judge of a man who requires that his virtue should be found in refusing to violate his oath, and draw his sword against the Government that placed it in his hands, and who could be silent about such a suggestion! Then, on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburgh, we had the rebellion in New-York—they call it a mob, I call it a rebellion—SEYMOUR'S rebellion; the rebellion that SEYMOUR'S "friends" and McCLELLAN'S friends got up to resist the arms of the United States, or perhaps it was to help to carry on the war by aiding the draft. (Laughter.) That was stamped out rudely—"illegally," our Democratic friends would say, for men were shot without a Sheriff's process. But, legally or illegally, it was extinguished effectually. (Cheers.) The next thing we hear of is a tremendous struggle in Indiana and Illinois—a political struggle for the possession of these States. Gentlemen acquainted with them said, "the loss of Indiana is not the loss of an election, it is the loss of a State to the Union," and scarcely had a gentleman made that remark to me, being himself a resident of Indiana, than arms hidden were discovered, the tracks of a great conspiracy were developed, and they were found to be standing on the brink of a volcano, prepared, doubtless, for the day of the millenium of the Chicago revolution! And they, not yet taught by the resolute determination of the American people to deal with traitors by force, and supposing that men who have met the Southern people in arms would be frightened by the Democrats in arms in the North, passed a resolution declaring that if the violation of the elective franchise in Maryland and Kentucky and Delaware was repeated, they would regard it as cause of revolution, and they adjourned their convention to meet upon the call of their National Committee. Some persons thought that was with a view to the possible refusal of the nomination by McCLELLAN. I think anybody who dreamed that way was very short-sighted in public affairs. It meant to keep a recognized representative of the rebellious elements of the Democratic party together, so that if they failed by a small vote, and the impatience of taxation, and the weariness of the war, and the languor of the Administration would allow them an opportunity, they could call their Convention together and spring to arms and make a war for the Presidency. That was what they meant. The interference with the election in Maryland! Why did they slap their own candidate in the face? They would not have done that without a cause. They knew what he had done, but they wanted to make the preparation for a rebellion. They knew that the American people are tender upon the subject of the elective franchise. They knew that there was great discontent, just or unjust; great impatience; great weariness of the war; great disappointment at the failure of great results after great means had been granted. They thought that if they could only show an immense power in the Northern States, carrying a majority of the free States, and they should happen to be overbalanced by the vote of the border States, they could persuade the people that the vote of the Border States, which saved the Congress last time, was not a legal vote, and precipitate them into rebellion; and they are waiting now that chance. Whether they will have the pluck to execute it, remains to be seen; but the people of the United States are the best security against the opportunity. A lesson has been read them in Indiana that they are not likely shortly to forget. [Great applause.] It has been reinforced in Ohio, under the odium of VALLANDIGHAM. [Tremendous applause.] And Pennsylvania, though stripped of thousands of her voting population, has responded to the Western echo. [Great applause.] What New-York will do nobody knows: but let New-York look to her port if she dare to wriggle even under what the majority do. [Applause.] They have tried, gentlemen, more than once, to bully the United States, and they found it a hard bulldog to bully. [Laughter and applause.] All through the campaign of 1862, the Government was taunted with its hostility to GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. They thought the Government did not dare to remove him, or they thought if it did, that he would have the pluck, and his soldiers would have the villainy, to follow him in a crusade on Washington; and it was met then as it will be met now, with a very short intimation to them that there are other Generals in the United States beside McCLELLAN, and other armies beside McCLELLAN'S. [Vehement and long-continued applause.] They can begin, gentlemen. Perhaps they will not end the strife that they begin. But the only way to deal with events of this kind is not to do as Mr. BUCHANAN did, and encourage them to grow suddenly from infancy to manhood, and endow them with gigantic power before you strike them, but take their first threat for an act, and smash them to the brain. [Great applause.]

Address of the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:

The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home, Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hopes, therefore, of the supporters of Gen McCLELLAN has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

Gen. SHERIDAN dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The ticket nominated by VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and SEYMOUR is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON is an earnest invit

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 30, 1864

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The particulars of the movement made on Thursday by Gen. GRANT, show it to have been a reconnoissance in force to develop the real rebel line on the southwest front of Petersburgh. Our forces advanced some eight or ten miles, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, and taking up a position on the Boynton plank road, over which the rebels have wagoned their supplies from Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad. No attack was made by our forces, though the rebels tried it, by striking the right flank of the Second Corps, but they were finally repulsed with the loss of a considerable number of prisoners. At night our lines were contracted somewhat, though they are still much advanced from their former position.

Our special dispatches from Nashville bring us intelligence of another handsome victory in East Tennessee, by our forces under Gen. GILLEM, who yesterday attacked and routed the command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, driving them many miles, capturing five hundred prisoners and one entire battery. GILLEM, at last accounts, was still in vigorous pursuit.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that Gen. MEREDITH, commanding at Paducah, had received intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN that FORREST designed to attack that place on Friday. The rebels, under FORREST, CHALMERS and BUFORD, have been concentrating in Western Kentucky for several days. Paducah is being put in a thorough state of defence, business being suspended, and all the goods removed.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from late Southern files. Gen. BRAGG has been assigned to the command of Wilmington, N. C., to which appointment the Charlottesville *Chronicle* exclaims: "Good-bye, Wilmington!" In speaking of Gen. EARLY's army, the Richmond *Enquirer* says all that their army "now needs is some determined commander to keep up their inspiration now that they are once more invigorated to deeds of valor." On Tuesday last 600 Union prisoners were sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., and on the following day 1,300 more.

J. J. BINGHAM, the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, testified before the military commission at Indianapolis, on Friday, in the case of DODD and others, confirming the testimony of others in regard to the treasonable purposes of the "Sons of Liberty."

GENERAL NEWS.

The rise in Gold on Saturday stimulated the demand for the principal kinds of domestic produce; prices of breadstuffs were decidedly firmer. General merchandise was held with more confidence, but was rather lightly dealt in. Freights were dull, with 406 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Aldermanic Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform met yesterday, in regard to the charges preferred by the Mayor against the City Inspector. They decided to take up, first, the Mayor's message of Oct. 17, in regard to selling appointments. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared as counsel for Mr. BOOLE. He doubted the authority of the Committee to make a proper inquiry, but, in deference to his client, who desired that the investigation should go on, he waived that question, and proceeded to argue that the charges should be specific—either that Mr. BOOLE himself had sold appointments, or had failed to make proper investigation of the acts of his subordinates. Ex-Judge WHITING, for the Mayor, argued that either Board of the Common Council is the Common Council in the matter of inquiry, and narrated the particulars of a case where it had been decided in the Court of Appeals that a notice of suit to either board was a notice to the Common Council. He consented to make the charge specific. Mr. GRAHAM said the committee could not administer a legally binding oath, and contended that Mr. BOOLE, being a sworn officer, should be tried upon properly sworn testimony. The committee took the question of jurisdiction into consideration, and adjourned to Thursday next at 10 P. M.

ROBERT USHER, Jr., was nominated by the Union Association of the Twentieth Ward, on Thursday evening, as Union candidate for Assembly.

The Ninth District Tammany Congressional Convention were directed to meet last evening at Hall's Hall, on Third-avenue, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in place of ANSON HERRICK, whose nomination had been repudiated by the Tammany Hall General Committee. The Chairman of the convention having refused to call them together, eight of the members met at Hall's, but found that the Herrick faction had induced the proprietor to close the establishment at 6 P. M. In addition to this there was a crowd outside, who seemed ready for any emergency. The members of the convention therefore withdrew; but it is understood that they met at some other place, and secretly made a nomination, which is to be submitted to Tammany Hall for approval. The outside crowd organized an impromptu meeting, at which addresses were made denouncing FERNANDO WOOD and Tammany Hall. In anticipation of a row, there was a large police force in attendance, but their assistance was not required.

SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., died at Zanesville, on the 21st, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was born at Fairfield, Conn., and came to Ohio in 1814. Long before the rise of steamboat navigation, Mr. STURGES built flatboats and navigated them to New-Orleans; after disposing of them, walked home—a distance of over two thousand miles. In 1840 he built the Wabash and Erie Canal, advancing the money for the purpose, for which he was afterward reimbursed by the State. About 1854 he removed from Zanesville to Chicago, where he built the great warehouses of the Illinois Central Railroad. At the outbreak of the present war, Mr. STURGES showed himself unequivocally for the Union. He organized a company of "rifles," bearing his name, at an expense of $20,000, and made several journeys to the front, being present at the seige of Fort Donelson. When told a few days ago that he could not live, he said, with something of his old, positive energy, "Can't die till Richmond is taken." He leaves an immense estate that can only be told in millions.

Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, has made a decision in an admiralty case of interest to charter parties. He decides that on charter parties made in Cuba, the vessel being consigned to the parties at the port of lading, and the charter parties containg stipulation for advances to be made by the charterers, commissions on freight payable in currency, must be deducted in currency, thus reforming the accounts furnished by the charterers, by which the commissions were charged in gold. In other words the advance must be deducted from the freights payable in Philadelphia in currency at the rate of exchange on Cuba at the date at which the freight was earned by the discharge of cargo. The decision was made in the case of the *Daisy* and the *Ellingwood*. Mr. M. P. HENRY appearing for the libelants and SERRELL for the respondents.

A fearful collision took place at Glover's Gap on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday last between a stock and passenger train. Mr. JOSEPH FULTON, of Wheeling, the engineer of the passenger train, was almost instantly killed. DENNIS CAMPBELL, also of Wheeling, who was acting as fireman, was dangerously, and, it is thought, fatally injured. Mr. GRIFFITH, the fireman on the freight engine, jumped from the engine into a culvert, and was there crushed to death in the wreck. A soldier, by the name of HOWARD, belonging to the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, was instantly killed. There were quite a number of soldiers on the passenger train going to Wheeling to be mustered out of the service. Some ten or twelve of these were more or less injured, some, it is feared, fatally. Capt. HALL, of the Sixth, had a leg broken and was otherwise injured. Mr. SHRODES, the conductor of the passenger train, received a severe internal injury, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several of the passenger cars were literally crushed to atoms, and it is regarded as miraculous that many more were not killed and maimed. Quite a number of horses on the stock train were killed and injured. The occurrence of the accident is attributed to a difference in the time kept by the two conductors.

The Confederacy as an Independent Power—Would it ever give up its Independence?

There is one article of the Copperhead creed, which is hardly ever repeated in public, but which may generally be extorted from any candid member of the party, in private conversation, without the slightest difficulty, and it is this, that the *immediate* restoration of the Union is not only not possible, but not necessary—that even if the South is now allowed to go, we might count either on its coming back to us, or our going over to it after a few years. Consequently, there are few Copperheads who look forward to the failure of the negotiations which they propose to open after "the immediate cessation of hostilities" with the slightest chagrin or despondency. In fact, it is very doubtful whether one in a thousand of them has in his secret soul the smallest expectation that any such negotiations would have the smallest chance of success. If you press one of them to tell you what is to be done in case the Confederacy refuses to listen to our appeals for reunion, after an armistice has been entered into, he will tell you, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that we ought then to suffer it to go in peace; that the North would soon find the disadvantages of disunion so great, that it would go over, State by State, to the Confederacy; or else the South would find it so great, that it would come back again voluntarily.

The chances of the North going over, under the Montgomery Constitution, after all that has happened, are not worth discussing. But would the South come back again? "Upon what compulsion must it?—tell us that." For what object? What could it gain by coming, which its leaders desire, and which they have sought through insurrection? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Let us not at this hour of the day, over the discussion of so momentous a subject, shut our eyes to the fact, that although the lesson of the war would be such that if the South were back in the Union again, it would not be likely to try the game of insurrection, it has gained by it an insight into its own strength, which, if its independence were once acknowledged by us, would certainly prevent it from readily or tamely surrendering it. It has learnt that a slave sovereignty, such as it is, may, for military purposes, prove one of the strongest forms of political organization in existence. It would, certainly, be hard to find any free community of the same size capable of making a more vigorous defence against invasion than it has done. It has learnt that though cotton is far from being king, the possession of such cotton as it grows is certainly an excellent letter of credit. The mere possession of it, in spite of the reverses which have of late befallen its army, keeps its bonds up as high as eighty-eight in the London market. It has discovered that Slavery, instead of, as was generally believed, before the war, making the rebels objects of execration abroad, has made them objects of admiration and sympathy in all the "good society" in Europe; has caused the "ruling classes" there to treat them as brother aristocrats, and to applaud their struggle as that of the martyrs and confessors of the aristocratic cause—the cause of breeding, of statesmanship—in short, of *distinction* of all kinds.

Moreover, that consequence of separation which we most dread—the probability of incessant wars, arising out of disputes about slaves, about unoccupied territory, about boundaries, and about rivers—has for the Southern leaders no terror. So far from dreading the necessity of keeping up a large standing army, as we dread it, they desire it, as the best means of consolidating the power of the oligarchy, and reducing the poorer classes to that state of subjection which they consider the only one for which they are fitted. Their ideal state for the South is that of a landed aristocracy, with the Government entirely in its hands, a poor white class supplying a large and disciplined army with recruits, mechanics for some of the arts, and overseers for the negroes, and under this a horde of negro cattle. To realize this ideal, nothing will help so much as war. Nothing but long training in military subordination will ever reduce the poor whites to the condition of docility in which the planters desire to place them. In fact, we have no doubt that greater progress has been made by the ideas of the De Bow school of Sociologists during the last four years than under ordinary circumstances they could have made in fifty. The rebellion has been resorted to simply as a means of putting them into practice. To maintain and perpetuate them, to enable the Davises and Toombses to work out their theories of government in their own way, two things more are necessary—independence and as much war or danger of war as would furnish a standing excuse for keeping the majority of the poorer whites in the ranks of an army, officered as their present army is, by the sons of planters.

It is, of course, very probable that there still lingers in various parts of the South a large amount of sentimental attachment to the old flag, as well as solid appreciation of the advantages of Union; but, assuredly, it is not among the great slaveholders. To these men the Union is nothing but gall and bitterness. Its memories to them are those of wounded pride and baffled ambition, of failure, defeats and mortification. They found, long before they left it, that men of their temper and opinions had little to hope for in a democracy like the North; and it is in the hands of these men, and not in those of the non-slaveholders or Union-lovers, that the destinies of the South would rest, after the recognition of its independence, in a still greater degree than before. Those who think that the friends of the Union would be able to carry the South back into the Union, after it had fully achieved its independence through a bloody war, and amid the plaudits of the whole world, must explain, before they will succeed in winning many people to their opinions, how it was that these people were not able to keep the South in the Union. Certainly their influence is not now half so great as it was in 1860–1. They had then order, conservatism, the *vis inertiæ* of the whole community, the established Government, the fears of the timid, the counsels of the wise, all on their side; and yet they were not able to prevent State after State rushing into the Confederacy swift as falling stars. Have they gained in numbers or in strength since then? Is it on their side that the passions roused by the war are ranged? Is it in their favor that familiarity with despotism and with military rule, the habit of submission to martial law, the enthusiasm roused by four years of certainly not inglorious resistance, tell? We think not. We think, too, that people must be strangely constituted—and Copperheads are strangely constituted—who imagine that there would be found at the South, any more than elsewhere, many men either so base or so brave as to come out after the fight was fought and the victory won, to advocate the voluntary surrender of the fruits of so much blood and so many tears. In short, there is neither in history, in our own experience, nor in human reason, the shadow of a warrant for believing that if the South were once gone, it would not be gone forever, unless force were again employed to bring it back. What men fight for and suffer for, they consider valuable, even if it bring only suffering with it. The sacrifices they have made for it gild it and ennoble it in their eyes, though it were ever so mean and paltry. The people at the North who imagine that the Southerners would fling away their independence once they had won it, in reality take a far lower and more degrading view of their character than the most fanatical Abolitionist. They measure them, no doubt, by their own standard, and a baser standard there is not to be found the world over.

Southern Independence—A New Lever Power.

We perceive that one of the leading newspaper agents employed by the rebel Government has had instructions to put forward, through the London *Times*, a scheme of settlement between the North and the South, which probably would be valuable, if it had novelty enough in it to commend it to notice. The sum of the matter is, that many of the exiles "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government" are beginning to admit that the day may come when the South will be driven into a corner, "unable to find help abroad or reinforcements at home;" that in such an emergency, "*the Southern leaders might be induced to propose terms to* Mr. LINCOLN." If Mr. LINCOLN should happen not to be elected, the same authority tells us, then, the Southern leaders would propose terms to Gen. MCCLELLAN. They would, at all events, represent to the actual President that they could never honorably lay down their arms until they had secured their political independence. They would rely upon the forbearance of the North not to exterminate them, having a regard to "the opinions of the world and the doctrines of Christianity." And such being the case, the South, "upon consideration of a Federal recognition of its independence, would be prepared to enter into a treaty of free trade with the North; to place an export duty of ten cents upon cotton, for the express benefit of New-England, and to give that industrious community, and all the rest of the 'Federal States,' an advantage to that extent over Great Britain and France and every other part of the world."

In addition to this extraordinary concession to the manufacturing industry of the North, the rebels "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government," would agree to an alliance "offensive and defensive with the North in support of the Monroe Doctrine, leaving it to the North to decide whether the doctrine should first be vindicated in the expulsion of MAXIMILIAN or the annexation of Canada to the Federal dominions."

Such is the latest and best matured scheme of independence which those highest in the confidence of the Confederate authorities have to propound to Europe, The special correspondent of the London *Times* is the medium of communication, and probably he has performed his task conscientiously. But the scheme itself, it strikes us, is clumsy and vulgar enough to have reached Europe through a less distinguished channel, before this. At any hour during the last four years, the men "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government," have been prepared to go into a convention with the United States Government, on a preamble "*securing their political independence and separate nationality.*" With such a proviso, these negotiators would have been content to see the whole of Mexico, the whole of Canada, or the whole of Ireland annexed to the "Federal States." As for "MAXIMILIAN and the French," there would be no bones about them. Everybody here knows it, from the candidates of the Chicago Convention down to the candidate for City Coroner in New-York: we could make peace with the rebel Government to-morrow by consenting to the "political independence and separate nationality" of the rebel States, even if next day we annexed the rest of the human family.

Why, then, does the London *Times* find it necessary to employ this ponderous philosopher, to give its readers assurance that the Southern conspirators *may* be compelled, in self-defence, to do what they have been ready to do, from the first hour they advertised themselves before the world? There is nothing so well known to every one who can read, among us here, as that DAVIS would sell every British sympathizer, body, bones and breeches, to-morrow, to accomplish the object of his villainous career—the dismemberment of the United States. His promises and pledges are not redeemable in either hemisphere. That is the whole trouble about these hypothetical projects of peace.

The Meeting of the Southern Governors—No Peace but in Independence.

There is one quality in which the traitors are infinitely superior to their allies, the Copperheads. It is openness. While it is the very nature of the Copperhead to have a forked tongue and to creep stealthily, the traitor is straight in speech, and erect so that you see him just as he is. Essentially they differ not at all; but in manner altogether. The one is like the fiend—

"Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve;"

the other like the same fiend, who

"By his gait,
And fierce demeanor, seems the Prince of Hell."

We published on Friday, from the Richmond *Examiner*, the resolutions of the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, adopted at their conference in Augusta, on Monday, the 17th inst. These resolutions proclaimed that there was no room for despair, that every able-bodied man must be put into service, that the slaves must be armed, and closed with the deliberate, measured language:

"Lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, *to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States*, or to perish in the attempt."

This we call plain speech. It is the more notable because it is made before an election, while yet the Chicago platform is before our people for acceptance or rejection. It also is the more impressive, because among the Governors who joined in it were Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, on whom the Copperheads most relied for displaying false lights of peace that should mislead the North. So their Copperhead pretext that peace can be had through the separate State action of the States composing the Confederacy is quashed. The language of those officially authorized to speak for these States is as emphatic that no peace can be had short of Southern independence, as that of JEFF. DAVIS himself. It is a confirmation strong as holy writ, that what the Union party has said is true—that between the alternatives of a conquest of the rebellion and a division of the Union, there is no middle ground.

How can it be that this is a new revelation to the framers of the Chicago platform? How is it possible that they should be so ignorant of Southern temper and purpose as to propose a "cessation of hostilities," at this stage of the war, with any honest belief that it would bring a restoration of the Union? They are no such fools. They did their Chicago work with just as complete an understanding that the result of it, if successful, would be a breaking up of the Federal Union, as was ever possessed by any conclave of traitors south of Mason and Dixon's. Of course, this knowledge was not expressed. This would have been instantaneous ruin. Reserve and dissimulation were a necessity. The Northern people, if possible, were to be cheated into the delusion that, by stopping the war, the South could be conciliated back into the Union. There never was a baser imposture.

The quicker the loyal people of the North recognize the full fact that the Copperhead managers at the North are just as thoroughly traitors at heart as the managers of the rebellion, and just as capable of using any means wherewith to compass their ends, the better for the salvation of the country. We tell all true men that they are having to deal with the most depraved and unscrupulous political crew that ever cursed any nation. We may as well take HAMLET's lesson at once and set it down—

"That man may smile and smile, and be a villain,"

and understand these men to be just what they are. They are in the service of treason. They mean death to the Republic. Guard yourselves against them. Watch them as for your very life.

The Dano-German Question.

The Dano-German question approaches a solution. The financial difficulty, at all events, has been set at rest, Denmark having consented to fix at the round sum of 9,000,000 rigsdalers the share which the Duchies are to have in the public property of the Kingdom. It is evident, however, that the Copenhagen Government yielded its assent to this proposition with the greatest reluctance. The amount named is more than equal to the whole annual revenue of the Danish monarchy, and must press heavily on the resources of a State, already exhausted by war, by the loss of rich Provinces, and by the exactions of its enemies. Nothing, in fact, save hard necessity, could have wrung the concession from Denmark, and, deserted though she was, by her allies and advisers, she defended her position with obstinacy as long as it seemed tenable. At first her representative in the conference received instructions to reject the claim altogether as inequitable and unjust. Then he was authorized to propose that the question should be settled by arbitration; and not till it was found that the German Powers were inexorable, and that there remained no alternative for the Danes, but concession, or a renewal of the conflict, was their plenipotentiary permitted to succumb.

The labors of the diplomats however are not yet at an end, the territorial question being still pending. A Paris journal augurs that this question will be determined more in favor of Denmark than might have been anticipated, since the Western Powers have again interfered in the matter, and reprimanded the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, because of their unwarrantable pretensions. But if this second intervention of France and England save a town or a fortress, or a foot of torritory to Denmark, we shall be most agreeably surprised. The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna were repeatedly told before of their "unwarrantable pretensions," &c., by Earl RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DLHUYS, yet these outgivings of the English and French ministers did not deter the Prussian and Austrian monarchs from invading and despoiling Denmark, nor is it very likely that the recent remonstrances will prove a whit more effective. The Danes, at all events, do not seem to appreciate very highly the late interference of their Western patrons, since all they at present higgle for is the small town of Christiensfeld, in Schleswig, to which their claim would hardly be limited, did they expect any valid support from their so-called friends.

The Danes, in fact, had better yield on the territorial question, as they have yielded on the financial. For what can it now matter to them whether the frontier line of their realm runs a few miles more to the north or to the south? The integrity of their dominion has been destroyed—it has been reduced to a condition of insignificance without any continental possession save the province of Jutland—without resources to sustain an army or navy—without strength to repel foreign aggression, Denmark will have little more influence in the political world of the future than the atomic republic of San Marino. After the execution of the new Viennese treaty, the Danish monarchy will, in fact, exist but in name; it will be but the shadow of its former self. It were perhaps better that the three Scandinavian kingdoms were once more united into a formidable confederacy, as citizens of which the Danes would possess a power and prestige, which, as natives of dismembered, isolated Denmark, they can never again enjoy.

Affairs in Spain—Programme of the New Ministry.

NARVAEZ and the Moderadoes are again in power in Spain, and, it must be confessed, they have no ordinary difficulties to contend with.

Spain, for some years, has been in a process of recuperation, but her ambition has outgrown her strength, and she aspires at foreign conquest, ere she has revenue to meet the expenses attending it. O'DONNELL has left one war, and a pretext for another, as a legacy to his rival and successor, without a cent in the exchequer to enable him to carry on either, and without credit sufficient to raise a *real* on any bourse in Europe. Such are the difficulties, of a military and financial nature, with which the Narvaez Ministry will have to deal. But the disadvantages arising from their own bad antecedents, and from their connection with Queen CHRISTINA, will create difficulties of an opposite kind, and of a scarcely less serious character, which they must also encounter and obviate. Though it is several years since NARVAEZ and the Moderators were previously in power, still, the nation has not forgotten the reactionary politics of the Premier and his party, or the many violent, odious and illegal acts of which they were then guilty. Neither will the immediate recall from exile of the Queen Dowager, the moment they resumed office, tend to allay the distrust and aversion with which the people regard them.

How the Narvaez Ministry will essay to overcome the military and financial difficulties of the situation, remains to be seen; but the expedients by means of which they hope to appease the popular distrust, and to ingratiate themselves with the nation, are already very apparent. The *moderadoes* have taken a leaf out of the *vade mecum* of the English Tories. Like WELLINGTON and PEEL, NARVAEZ and his colleagues have abjured party politics for the sake of office, and have adopted the principles and doctrines of the *Progresistas*. In the manifesto which they issued on assuming the reins of Government, the new Ministry professed to be raised above the prejudices of party—declared that they had no object in view but the public good; and proclaimed that they would select for the service of the State those Spaniards who were best qualified to serve it faithfully and efficiently, without any regard to their political predilections. This is a very sound platform for a Ministry to stand on, and if the Narvaez Administration will honestly abide by their new creed, it is probable that they will succeed in allaying the popular distrust, and reconciling the nation to their rule. Their deportment toward the press since their accession to office will also contribute materially to win the public confidence. Instead of persisting in the prosecutions which their predecessors were so imprudent as to institute against certain Madrid journals, the Narvaez Ministry have caused two decrees to be issued stopping all the pending prosecutions, and directing the repayment of the fines which had been already imposed on some of the offending papers.

On the whole then it must be conceded that the Duke of VALENTIA and his colleagues have made a rather creditable *debut*. Their situation, though environed with difficulties, is not entirely desperate, and if the new Premier would only abandon that insane attempt to reconquer St. Domingo, relinquish his hold on the Chincha Islands, and retrieve the reputation of Spain in the great commercial capitals of Christendom by discharging her honest debts, he might yet succeed in weathering the tempest which now endangers the vessel of state, and entitle himself to the gratitude of his countrymen by conducting her safely into port.

FROM CAROLINA TO BRAZIL.—Among late news from Europe is the curious item that "several wealthy Southern planters from South Carolina propose settling in Brazil." One gentleman is expected to arrive there with an odd quarter of a million in some sort of money. This cannot well be considered good news for the Richmond Government. Why should the capitalists of South Carolina desert that chivalrous commonwealth at this particular crisis? Can it be considered patriotic? Is this the assertion of absolute State Sovereignty in that ideal form which has challenged the admiration of the world? Deserting the cause when the Confederate organs of Richmond and New-York agree that it is about to achieve its crowning triumph! Fie upon the chivalry!

THE OLD UNION.—Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech at the New-York Hotel a few evenings ago, made the statement (and he certainly is good authority) that "the Democratic party is pledged to the restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." We desire to know what at this time are the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, and are induced to believe that the above statement indicates one of them; but the phraseology is so ambiguous that we are uncertain as to its full meaning, therefore we take the liberty to inquire for light on the following points: 1. If by "Federal Union of the States," &c., he means a disruption of the existing Union and the formation of a Federal League or Confederate Union on some other basis? 2. Can we be assured that peace will result? 3. What kind of a peace?

CANINE.—JEFF. DAVIS, speaking recently at Columbia, S. C., said to the rebels: "Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that *the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them.*" JEFF's knowledge of natural history is at fault. If he was going to compare us to any breed of dog at all, accuracy would have compelled him to substitute bulldogs instead of "spaniels," as we have got him in a death-grip.

Were we to adopt JEFF. DAVIS' canine style of address, we might say from our knowledge of natural history that we know the only way to make a bloodhound civil is to cut his tail off close behind his ears, and that is the way we are treating the Confederacy.

THE REGISTRY.—Voters will find a complete list of the places of registry and voting, also maps giving the boundary line of each election district in the city, at the Young Men's Republican Union Headquarters, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, affording great assistance to voters, showing at a glance in which voting district residents of each ward should register and vote. The Inspectors sit on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Cincinnati—Dr. Breckinridge in the Opera-House—Strong Points—Amendments of the Constitution—Radical Ideas Popular.

THE BRIDGES, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Having heard that Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was to speak at Cincinnati, I took the cars and was carried there with the velocity of a locomotive. When you can get a new idea or hear a really great man, it is worth while to take a journey. Factitious great men—men made by blowing trumpets or puffing paragraphs—we have all round us. But a man whom nature made great by giving him strong moral and intellectual qualities, is a rare being. But nature did not make ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE altogether. The chief hand in making him was his mother, who was a strong-minded, intellectual, religious woman. There are few men, worth anything in the world, whose characters have not been formed by their mother. What is the worth of fame? Who ought to be famous: the mother, or the son? Another mother of BRECKINRIDGE was his *Alma Mater*—Princeton College. He was rather an unruly son of hers, (so says Dame Rumor,) but it matters not, he got a good education, and has become an eminent lawyer and a more eminent Divine. An intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, he could hardly hesitate, in taking sides with his country, against this dark and iniquitous rebellion. If the spirits of the dead come back to interfere in the affairs of men, we could easily imagine with what a lofty look, and defiant air, and uplifted arm HENRY CLAY would now be defending his country, or denouncing the recreants in Kentucky who go for MCCLELLAN. BRECKINRIDGE is a man of inflexible will and indomitable courage. Hence it matters not to him that his nephew, JOHN C. and half his family are on the rebel side. He goes, like the Spartan hero, for his country. He asks not for slavery, for trade or for friends; but cries "My country forever!" When the rebel gangs came to his farm and wanted his fine horses, they offered to buy them. "No," said he, "you can steal my horses, but you cannot buy them."

Well. I went to Cincinnati, and on entering that magnificent Opera House, found three thousand of the most intelligent people in the West already assembled. Every aisle, and corner, and nook was full, and hundreds were going away, unable to come within sight of the platform. Such an assembly is rarely found. Intelligent, enthusiastic, and yet calm; not a single noise or interruption, except applause, disturbed the entertainment of the evening. Besides the orations, MURDOCH, the tragedian, recited patriotic poetry, and MERTEN's Band furnished music. But the point to which I would come is the doctrine put forth by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE. He considers the Chicago platform the meanest thing ever produced by the politics of this country—as expressly double-faced—but as meaning, and intended to produce an armistice, which would result in the triumph of the rebels and the dismemberment of the country; that MCCLELLAN, whatever his personal character may be, is unable to resist the influences which surround him, and could do no good thing whatever. He says, justly, that neither the President nor JEFFERSON DAVIS have any power whatever to make peace; that there is no power in the Constitution for the Government to make peace with, or to dismember a part of the country on any terms whatever. And he says, beyond this, that even a minority have a right to resist any such attempt, because a clear, undeniable usurpation; and that it would then be the duty of loyal citizens to take up arms in revolution. In this, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is right. Nothing is more certain than that the idea put forth at Chicago, that we can make an armistice and peace with the rebel Confederacy, is at direct war with the Constitution and the whole spirit of our institutions. The Constitution recognizes an insurrection, and the power of the Government to put it down; but the Constitution does not recognize the separation of a part, and the right of that part to set up a government and make a treaty. A hundred years will not change the fact that the secession is, in the eyes of the Constitution, a mere insurrection to be suppressed by force, and with that insurrection the Government has no power to

treat. The whole idea is nonsense, manufactured by VALLANDIGHAM, and imposed upon the convention. The next question is the slave question. "Now," says Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, "if you want to get rid of slavery, you must meet it boldly, openly and manfully. You must amend the Constitution and strike it down, root and branch, forever!" This sentiment was received with the loudest applause. The Western people do mean to get rid of slavery, and strike the accursed thing down forever. To do this, they mean to send enough anti-slavery members of Congress to do it. We must have two-thirds of the next Congress, and I think we shall.

Another thing Dr. BRECKINRIDGE said, which don't agree with the ideas of many persons, both Republican and Democratic. He says, *that Mr. Lincoln, in his opinion, is the ablest and fittest man in the nation to be President at this time.* The Chicago Convention says the war is a failure. A failure in what? Certainly, peace is not yet, if that is meant. But the war, said he, is the most successful war ever recorded for the same length of time. This is true. We have conquered half their territory and half their strength, and they are now reduced to such an extremity that their fall seems inevitable. I should like to know what REVERDY JOHNSON would say to BRECKINRIDGE'S account of LINCOLN? I feel sorry that men like FILLMORE, WINTHROP, REVERDY JOHNSON, should have no more sense than to fix political infamy upon their names. Can they not see that the storm is gathering for the destruction of Copperheads? That their notion of conservatism is only a poor device to save the rebellion and slavery from its eternal doom? We look to men of their age and consideration for sagacity, if not wisdom. But they have learned nothing by experience. Like Ephraim, they have joined themselves to their idols, and like Ephraim will be scattered and cast out. There is a strange feeling, in old politicians like these, of dislike to the *novi homines.* They think, and perhaps with justice, that more respect should have been paid to men of their standing, and they should have been looked to for the high places of the land. This idea is anti-republican, for the *novi homines*, as they rise up, must have this place and their consideration, and the best thing conservatives can do is to yield gracefully to the coming generations.

I remarked, as one of the incidents of the evening, that the most radical sentiments were most applauded, and that by the most intelligent. It is seen clearly, by all inteiligent men, that slavery and secesion must perish, or this nation cannot stand. If this revolution is carried out constitutionally, the Constitution must be amended. Revolutions never leave things as they were. The "Constitution as it is" (meaning that as understood by BUCHANAN, FLOYD and DAVIS,) is in spirit gone. Let us put that fact in form. The Constitution is elastic. Let us amend it. Let us conform it to the Public Will.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

McCLELLAN'S PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

ITS HISTORY AND CHARACTER.

The Famous Council of the 8th of March—Its Secret History.

The following discussion of the statements made by Gen. NAGLEE, containing new revelations of the Peninsula compaign and of the 8th of March Council, was forwarded to us soon after the publication of NAGLEE'S letter, but it has been crowded over by the daily pressure of news until the present time:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

To Hon. W. D. Kelley, Philadelphia:

I have, in common with the whole country, enjoyed the masterly stroke by which, in your reply to Gen. NAGLEE'S late letter, you have turned the flank of his impudent front of assertion, and left the restless vanity of that whilom Brigadier, and would-be diplomat, stript and bare. In so far as the questions raised by Gen. NAGLEE are of a personal nature, your reply leaves nothing to be said. You have with admirable wit convicted him out of his own mouth, and fastened upon himself those very assertions he ventured to pronounce "maliciously false."

But there are in Gen. NAGLEE'S so-called "chapter from the secret history of the war" some matters of more than personal concernment—matters, namely, affecting the truth of history. It would have given many of us great pleasure had your trenchant pen subjected these to the same searching dissection you have brought to bear on the points that touch yourself. As, however, you have not seen fit to do so, I shall attempt to supply the deficit in so far as the discussion touches the secret history of McCLELLAN'S military plans and the councils thereon, previously to his movement to the Peninsula—a task to which I feel the more invited as there are points in this history touching which NAGLEE not only falsifies the record, but on which you yourself do not seem to be fully informed.

In your letter you state that

"We owe the Peninsular campaign to those distinguished Senators, LATHAM of California, and RICE of Minnesota, and a Brigadier (NAGLEE) in the column of JOSEPH HOOKER. Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan was concocted by others and put into his hand. *It was agreed on in a council of war,* (March 8, 1862.) That plan was submitted to the President," etc.

To this Gen. NAGLEE replies with the averment that the Peninsular campaign was of Gen. McCLELLAN'S own devising, and that all that was done by the council of war of the 8th of March, was to indorse the plan by a vote of eight to four. Says he:

"The council of war consisted of Brigadier-Gens. Sumner, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCall, Heintzelman, Keyes, A. Porter, W. F. Smith, Barnard, Blenker and Naglee, each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of Gen. McCLELLAN on the night of March 7, 1862, to convene at 10 A. M. on the following day.

Gen. McCLELLAN came into the council room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular campaign, which, before this time, *I believe to have been known to no one present excepting Gen. Franklin, and probably Fitz J. Porter.* Upon retiring he left upon the table, for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

1. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week?

2. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon?

3. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that object?"

You have shown conclusively that whatever historical truth there may be in this recital of events, it was not the version of the affair given by Gen. NAGLEE shortly subsequent to the holding of this council of Division Commanders, at which time he boastingly claimed the authorship of the Peninsular plan. It is, therefore, only at the sacrifice of truthfulness in the one statement or the other, that Gen. NAGLEE, after having in March, 1862, boasted of how the Peninsular campaign was concocted by himself and his friends, now turns round and asserts that the plan was of Gen. McCLELLAN'S own conception, and that all the council of war did was to indorse it.

I do not know whether Gen. NEGLEE'S latest avowal has carried conviction to your mind as to the authorship of the campaign on the Isthmus, and led you to conclude, at whatever expense to his veracity, that his former claim to the title of having engineered its getting up was only a little flourish of *blague*, let off in one of those moments of suffusion when egotism is apt to be emphatic and the moral sense not too acute. I think, however, that you are in error in the statement that the Peninsular campaign was not of McCLELLAN'S own devising. He is certainly entitled to all the credit of that brilliant conception, and can file in our military archives a *caveat* against any attempt to infringe on his right of discovery. Gen. NAGLEE is correct in the statement that the plan of a movement to the Lower Chesapeake was presented *by Gen. McClellan* before the council of Division Commanders convened on the 8th of March, and that it was *indorsed* by eight out of twelve of their number. *What strict historical accuracy has to demur at in this recital is that there were circumstances antecedent to that council, circumstances belonging to that council, and circumstances subsequent to that council, either utterly overpassed or utterly misrepresented by Gen. Naglee, that give to that convention a character and complexion totally different from that which it assumes under the manipulation of Gen. Naglee.* To appreciate aright the spirit that animated the council of Commanders that assembled on the 8th of March, and the real issue there presented, it is necessary to go back to *another* council of a date several months prior to that of March, and of which Gen. NAGLEE was *not* "Recorder."

Those of us who can go back in memory to the events that mark the close of the first year of the war, will recall the gloom that then overspread the land. December, 1861, found the Potomac blockaded and the rebel flag flaunting in sight of the White House, while the magnificent army of two hundred thousand men, to which the nation had confidently looked for the vindication of its honor, lay torpid on the Potomac. It was in this condition of public affairs that President LINCOLN, troubled in spirit, and further distressed by the sickness of Gen. McCLELLAN, whom he sought in vain to see, summoned the attendance of two Division Commanders to counsel with him as to the possibility of commencing active operations with the Army of the Potomac. To use his own expression, "if something were not soon done, the bottom would be out of the whole affair; and if Gen. McCLELLAN did not intend to use the army of the Potomac, he would like to *borrow* it for a while."

Of the two Commanders present at this council on the 10th of January, 1862, one was Gen. McDOWELL, and I have before me the manuscript minutes of the conversation which ensued, and which was continued during the two evenings following. The other officer was Gen. FRANKLIN, and there were present, besides, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Assistant Secretary of War.

In reply to the question of the President, what could soon be done with the Army of the Potomac Gen. McDOWELL entered into a full discussion of the project of assailing the rebels by a turning movement on the right flank of their line. Gen. FRANKLIN gave it as his judgment that the army —what of it that could be spared from the duty of protecting the capital—should be taken to York River, to operate against Richmond by way of the Peninsula. At the close of the council the President desired that Gens. McDOWELL and FRANKLIN should come together the next night. In the interim these officers visited Secretary CHASE, and obtained from him the information that Gen. McCLELLAN had, by direction of the President, acquainted him of his plan of operations, which was to transfer a large part of the army to a point on the Lower Chesapeake—say Urbana, on the Rappahannock—and thence with his bridge train move directly on Richmond.

At the reassembling of the council, on the following evening, Gen. McDOWELL read a paper containing both his own views and those of Gen. FRANKLIN—the latter agreeing with McDOWELL that in view of time, &c., required to transfer the army to another base, operations could *then* be best undertaken from Washington as a base, substantially as proposed by Gen. McDOWELL. Mr. BLAIR, who was present at this meeting, favored the movement to the Lower Chesapeake. Mr. SEWARD thought if we only had a victory over the rebels it would answer, whether obtained at Manassas or further south—an opinion with which Mr. CHASE agreed.

On the occasion of the next meeting, on the night of the 13th, Gen. McCLELLAN, who having in the meanwhile learned what was going on, had seen fit to recover sufficiently to attend, was present. President LINCOLN, pointing to a map, asked Gen. McDOWELL to go over the plan he had proposed. This he did, concluding his remarks by saying something apologetic in explanation of the position in which they were. To this Gen. McCLELLAN replied somewhat coldly, if not curtly, "*You are entitled to have any opinion you please.*" Gen. FRANKLIN said that in giving his opinion as to going to York river, he did it *knowing it was in the direction of Gen. McClellan's plans.* After further discussion, the Secretary of the Treasury put a direct question to Gen. McCLELLAN as to what he intended doing with his army, and when he intended doing it. A long pause ensued, finally broken by Gen. McCLELLAN saying that "he was very unwilling to develop his plans, but that he would do so if *ordered.*" The President then asked him if he had counted upon any particular time—he would not ask what that time was—but had he in his own mind any particular time fixed when a movement could be commenced? McCLELLAN replied he had. "On that," rejoined the President, "I will adjourn this meeting."

Now, the awful secret which Gen. McCLELLAN was determined to keep locked up in the recesses of his own breast, and which he would not divulge, save on compulsion, *was this very plan of a movement by water to the Lower Chesapeake.* This plan he had been nursing for some time, though at what precise period he conceived it, giving up the duty of attacking the enemy in front of Washington, is not known. The fact of the matter is McCLELLAN'S mind had already broken down before the problem given him to solve—his courage had oozed out—and in this mood he was willing to look anywhere away from the task before him.

It will be noticed, however, from the above recital of what occurred in these councils, that in whatever privacy Gen. McCLELLAN had held his plans, they were already known to more than one person. Secretary CHASE was in the secret, and Gen. FRANKLIN had favored the movement to York River, "*because it was in the direction of Gen. McClellan's plans.*" It would be interesting to know whether anybody else was in the secret, Was Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, with whom Gen. McCLELLAN was on the most intimate terms? Certainly Gen. McDOWELL, with whom Gen. McCLELLAN was not on the most intimate terms, was *not* in the secret. And this would be the more interesting, because Gen. NAGLEE, who was a "recorder" of the council of the 8th of March, states that he believes the conception of the Peninsular campaign "*to have been known to none of the twelve Division Commanders then present, excepting Gen. Franklin and probably Fitz John Porter.*" Now, I happen to have in my possession the positive proof that the plan was known to at least one other of the officers present at that council. This officer was Gen. BARNARD, who several months ago placed in my hands the following manuscript *memoranda*, arguing *against* the movement to the Lower Chesapeake, as suggested by Gen. McCLELLAN. It will be observed that they bear date of Dec. 6, 1861, *which was full three months prior to the council* of March. I reproduce them in full, as well on account of their bearing on the question at issue as of their high historic interest.

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

The idea of shifting the theatre of operations to the James, York or Rappahannock has often occurred. The great difficulty is found in the matter is that of moving a body as large as necessary rapidly, and of making the necessary preparations for such a movement, so that they should not, in themselves, give indications of the whereabouts of the contended operations, in time to meet them.

The *first* thing to be considered is the *old* danger attending all similar operations. In cutting the enemy's line of operations, you expose yourself—and a bold and desperate enemy, seeing himself anticipated at Richmond, might attempt to retrieve the disaster by a desperate effort upon Washington.

Leaving then, as we should do, the great mass of the enemy in front of Washington, it would not be safe to leave it guarded by less than 100,000 men—that is, until we became certain that he had withdrawn from our front, so far as to render his return upon it impracticable. It seems to me, too, that the *full garrisoning* of the works up to the standard fixed upon should be completed without delay. These works will but imperfectly serve their purpose, if they are not defended by troops who have some familiarity with their positions and duties.

* * * * * * *

I dwell on this matter somewhat, since if the army moves—*particularly* if it makes a flank movement, leaving the enemy in front—the measures for defence of the city cannot be too carefully taken.

Now as to the expedition. Considering the great difficulty of transporting, *at one time*, large numbers —the confusion which will attend the landing, and consequent difficulty of getting the columns into prompt *marching* order after landing, with our new troops, if the numbers are great, I should be disposed to make the *first* descent with a comparatively small but *select* corps—not over 20,000, at outside 30,000 men. Let it be supposed the latter number is adopted —now shall the movement be made so as to attract least attention in its preparations, and to deceive the enemy as to their object?

Gen. BURNSIDE'S force I *suppose* to be about 10,000 men. His flotilla, including his seven sailing vessels and five "floating batteries," will carry that number. (In my former memorandum I estimated 14,350, but I now exclude the "surf-boats" and "launches," and diminish the numbers, as I then estimated for a short voyage, *not leaving* the Potomac.) I suppose there would be three batteries and 1,000 cavalry accompanying this division.

I suppose that, among the large steamers about Baltimore, the additional transportation for this artillery and cavalry could be found. If so, we have a force of 10,000 or 16,000, with artillery and cavalry provided for.

For a second column, I think I would embark it from the Port Tobacco River. The concentration of troops under HOOKER would cover a movement that way, and it would threaten the Potomac batteries.

* * * * * * *

Now for additional numbers. I am inclined to think it is easier to carry troops to New-York, (12 hours,) embark them there, and make but one thing of it, than to bring the shipping to Annapolis or the Potomac. However that may be, if it is determined that the additional number shall be 10,000 men, or 20,000 men, or more, I would command the transportation at once in New-York, the place where *everything* can be had in unstinted quantities and of the most suitable kind. All sea steamers, (not otherwise chartered,) the large Sound steamers, the large North River, Sound and coasting propellers, can be had there, and *there* all the appliances to fit them for troops, horses, &c., can be quickly made. Perhaps the best way, therefore, would be to commence at once and send the troops, artillery and cavalry to Fort Monroe, to hold themselves ready for shipment at a moment's notice. To order the transportation necessary in New-York.

According to the foregoing propositions there would be three columns ready for a simultaneous movement, 10,000 at Annapolis, 10,000 at Port Tobacco River, and 10,000 or 20,000 at Fort Monroe. The times of starting could be arranged so that the times of arrival should be as desired. Probably it would be better to have more than one point of debarkation.

As soon as the first columns were landed the transports could go immediately to Annapolis or Baltimore for more.

The arrangements give no indication of the intended point of attack, they threaten the Potomac, or Norfolk, or the Southern coast, as much as, or more than the Rappahannock.

I presume there would be no difficulty in sending our steamers down to Port Tobacco, whether there would be in towing the barges there I do not know. The Potomac column does not satisfy me as well the others, for the collection of troops at Port Tobacco *in connection* with collections at Fort Monroe, and Annapolis must rather indicate an operation in the Lower Chesapeake.

Distances of points mentioned to Urbana; Annapolis, 120 miles; Port Tobacco, 90; Fort Monroe, 60.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed,] J. G. BARNARD.

From these papers it is made sufficiently evident that as early as December 6, 1861, the plan of Gen. McCLELLAN for a movement to the Lower Chesapeake was known to more persons than Gen. NAGLEE would make us believe.

And now, Sir, I think it will begin to be plain to you why it is of importance to Gen. NAGLEE that it should be made to appear that Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan remained a profound secret until first divulged by him at the council of Division Commanders held on the 8th of March—why it is of importance to Gen. NAGLEE to establish that, previous to this time, it was known "but to Gen. FRANKLIN, and *perhaps* to FITZ JOHN PORTER." We are to believe that Gen. McCLELLAN then for the first time broached his proposed movement, that it received the indorsement of eight out of the twelve Division Commanders, *spontaneously won over to it by virtue of its inherent military superiority*, and that, by consequence, the responsibility for any failure resulting from the execution of this plan rests quite as much with those who indorsed as with him who conceived it.

Even if this were an accurate representation of the history of these transactions, it could have no such aim as Gen. NAGLEE attempts to give his argument. For the Peninsular campaign was not decided upon at the council of the 8th of March—the proceedings of which were wiped out and became mere *tabula rasa*, by an event which followed the very day succeeding this council. The event to which I refer, it need hardly be said, was the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, the result of which was to baulk McCLELLAN'S whole plan for a movement to Urbana, and compelled the assembly of a new council of war, held at Fairfax Court-house, on the 13th of March. Of this council of Corps Commanders, Gen. NAGLEE was neither "recorder" nor was he present, but yet he knows that it was *this* body which determined upon the Peninsular plan of campaign. He also knows that it was only agreed to on certain precise conditions, *all of which Gen. McClellan violated, and in contravening which, as well as the explicit orders of the President, he took upon himself all the responsibility for the movement, and is justly chargeable with all its failure.*

But the representation of what occurred at the council of Division Commanders of the 8th of March, as given by Gen. NAGLEE, has not the property of historical accuracy. What if it should turn out that there is another "secret chapter" *antecedent to* this council, which wholly alters its character and complexion? The fact of the matter is, the idea of a transfer of the army to the Lower Chesapeake had long been known to be "in the direction of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans," and for several months previous to the council of March a species of electioneering had been at work to bring over the Division Commanders to McCLELLAN'S views. Here we have the germ of that McClellan faction which afterward ruled the army with so potential sway, and aimed to do the same with the Administration.

The canvass was made complete; it was known who were for and who were against Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan, *and when the council of the 8th of March came to be held, it was perfectly well known to each member present that he was there, not to devise a plan, not to deliberate on a plan, but to indorse one already prepared.* It was, in fact, a "packed" assembly, and while still in progress, the henchmen of McCLELLAN busily plied the dissenting members with such arguments as, "*Come, now, it is a question of sustaining our General*"—"*Let us make the vote unanimous,*" &c. That there were recusants, in face of the known displeasure of Gen. McCLELLAN, is a tribute to the independence of half at least of that convention. Who these were, what was their fate, together with the events succeeding the famous council of which they were members, will, my dear Sir, form the subject of another letter.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

Arrest of Clerks for Theft.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY SEIZED—AN ALLEGED RECEIVER IN CUSTODY.

The firm of Messrs. ROBBINS, CALHOUN & Co., of No. 26 Vesey-street, have for many weeks past missed quantities of goods from their store. All their efforts to find the thieves were for a time fruitless. A day or two since the firm consulted with Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, and yesterday the latter, aided by Office TILLEY, who had been watching the store, arrested ISAAC DEMERELL, a clerk employed in the establishment. A young man 17 years of age, named THOMAS QUINN, said to be an accomplice, was also taken into custody. Upon being interrogated DEMERELL confessed that he had taken a large quantity of goods from his employer's store, had given them to QUINN, who took them to his residence in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, where they were kept until night, and then removed to the business place of ABRAHAM SIGEL, No. 217 West Thirty-fifth-street. SIGEL, it seems, bought all the goods at a sum much less than their value. The stolen goods consist of machine twist, spool cotton, &c., valued at $75. The prisoner DEMERELL confessed to having sold to SIGEL goods for which he received $28. SIGEL has therefore been arrested as a receiver of stolen property. The premises of the latter were searched by the officers, and twist and cotton belonging to the firm, of the value of $1,200, were there found. This property was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house. CHAS. W. CLAYTON, another of the clerks of the firm of ROBBINS & CALHOUN, was arrested on two charges of petit larceny. All the prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING and committed to the Toombs. The firm state that they have had goods to the amount of $1,000 recently stolen from their store.

An Example Worth Imitating.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend in Chautauque County writes me that in the home county of Gov. FENTON they are thoroughly aroused. The Home Leagues are incessant in their labors. He informs me they will give five thousand majority for LINCOLN, as much for FENTON, and are determined that every town in the county shall give him a majority. If this spirit pervades all the other counties as it should, we will roll up a majority worthy of the cause and of the Empire State.

B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Address to Smokers.

Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf's, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.—"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

DIED.

AYER.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, Oct. 28, ANN ELIZA BLAKELEY, wife of Nathaniel D. Ayer, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 128th-st, between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday morning.

☞ Waterville papers please copy.

CRESSY.—On Friday last, on board the U. S. steamship *Neusbern*, of which he was commander, Lieut. WALTER K. CRESSY, U. S. Navy.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the Officers' Hospital, Brooklyn Navy-yard, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

GINOCCHIO.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 29, after a severe illness, LOUIS GINOCCHIO, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Edward Vincent, and his brother, John B. Ginocchio, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 31, without further notice. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's Cemetery for interment.

LYNCH.—On Saturday, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock M., AGNES, daughter of James and Catharine Lynch, aged 6 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 28, in Philadelphia, JOSEPH PLUMB, eldest son of Gershom and Mary Josephine Lockwood, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 McDougal-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROWBACH.—On Friday, Oct. 28, Mrs. ANN ELIZA, relict of the late Orville A. Rowbach, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 108 1st-place, Brooklyn.

STURSBERG.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, of convulsions, MARGARET V., wife of Robert Stursberg, and second daughter of George and Jane Chilton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 193 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq.,
will address the meeting.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.
FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

ALLAN COOPER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

Seventh Assembly District, 9th and 15th Wards.
For Assembly,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
A. J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.

Mass Ratification Meeting for the above Regular Union Nomination, will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864, at Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. Seats secured for ladies.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE,
REV. R. M. HATFILED,
HON. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
HON. WALDO HUTCHINS,
GABRIEL HARRISON, Esq.,
GEORGE ZERWILLEGER, Esq.,

will address the meeting. A Glee Club will be in attendance.

CEPHAS BRAINARD, President.
GEO. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Sixth Ward Union Campaign Club will meet on MONDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at No. 475 Pearl-st., at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the other nominations of the Union Party. Speeches by the Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Simeon Draper, Dr. Edmund J. Koch, Henry S. Smith, Esq., James D. McClelland, Esq., Hon. Charlton Lewis and others. Singing by the Union Glee Club. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

"Rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again."

THOMAS H. MARTIN, OWEN O'CONNELL, ED. A. NICHOLS, Treas. } Secretaries. JOSEPH BRECK, President. A. WINTER, Vice-President.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT UNION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates to the Union Congressional Convention, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, 1864, CAROLAN O'BRIEN BRYANT was nominated by acclamation as the Union candidate for Member of Congress for said district.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Chairman.
D. J. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
IXth District XVIth Ward.
SAMUEL C. REED.
THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

UNION MASS MEETING,

At Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, Capt. GEO. F. NOYES, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee. Anderson's Union Glee Club will sing. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved.

HIRAM W. BENNET, Secretary. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.

CLOTHING
AT
RETAIL.

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK.
Designed and Manufactured expressly for the Principal Cities in the Union,
IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL,
Comprising the largest and best assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
WINTER CLOTHING.
The entire Stock will be offered at the Warerooms of
AMOS CLARK,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
FOR TWENTY DAYS
AT PRICES LESS THAN THE MATERIAL ALONE WOULD NOW COST.
Our goods are manufactured of the finest materials expressly for CITY TRADE,
and are entirely different from that offered by other Wholesale Houses, and the advantages are apparent when compared in STYLE, MAKE AND QUALITY,
with goods made for Western and Country Trade.
The attention of the Public is respectfully solicited, and the examination will repay all who are in want of Clothing.
SALE TO CONTINUE FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 263, 365, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW BOWERY.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Rev. E. G. TOLES, Principal. Six hundred and seventeen children enrolled during the past month. Mr. VAN METER will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M., Day School, 9 to 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of the American Union Commission, in behalf of the destitute and suffering Southern refugees, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in 34th-st., Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. GWASS, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at Cairo, describing the condition and wants of the refugees at that place; and by Rev. Dr. TYNG, sen., of the Tabernacle, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and the Pastor.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. HOLDICH, D. D., in behalf of New-York Bible Society; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. BOTTOMS. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The discourse for the EVENING will be upon *Our National Affairs.* Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. The Rector, Rev. C. R. DUPUY, will preach in the Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The Sexton will be in attendance this afternoon and every afternoon of next week, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Oct. 30, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. I. CORNELIUS, will preach, in the evening, the funeral sermon of the late Miss Mary A. Pinkerton. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

THE PRAYER MEETING THAT HAS been held for the past two years at the House of the late Rev. S. PORTS, No. 27 5th-av., is removed to No. 140 6th-av., the trustees of the church having kindly given the use of the mission-rooms. Prayer meetings on MONDAY EVENINGS, 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. M. C. SEIBERLING, Minister. Regular SABBATH services, A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer: "Thy Kingdom come," etc.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by the Rev. J. B. C. BRAUDISS, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Evening services on SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. TUESDAY, Sunday school at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be in attendance at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the fourth in a course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The Objection to the Doctrine of the Resurrection—We will Hear Thee again of this Matter.*

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the Discourse on Sunday Evening is—*The New Church a New Dispensation of Divine Truth.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach, by invitation of this association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Straight Road to Peace.*

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH BEATTIE and Dr. METHERELL, Missionaries, and others.

THE CHURCH OF TH

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29, 1864.

$6,000	U.S.6s '81....R.	106⅛	600	Reading R.			134
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	107⅛	1000	do.			133⅜
7,000	do.	107⅛	200	do.		s5	133⅜
5,000	do. New Iss.	107⅛	800	do.		s30	133
3,500	do.	101	1200	do.			133⅛
1,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	94⅜	800	do.			133⅛
3,000	do.	94⅜	200	do.		s15	133⅛
20,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	500	do.		b5	133⅛
2,000	do.	95⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.			129⅛
15,000	Mo. State 6s	60	500	do.			129⅜
15,000	do.	60⅜	100	do.		s10	129⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R.	65⅜	1500	M. S. & N. I.			68⅜
			100	do.		b10	69
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅝	50	do.			69⅛
40,000	do.	36	100	do.		b10	69⅜
10,000	do.	b30 36⅜	200	do.		b30	69⅜
10,000	do.	b30 37	500	do.		b30	69⅞
15,000	do.	36⅜	500	do.		b3	69⅜
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	115	50	Ill. Cen. R.			124⅜
3,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	94	200	do.			125
3,000	do.	94⅜	100	do.			125⅛
10,000	Cl. & To. S.F.B.	100	50	do.			125⅜
3,000	Det. M. & Tol. Bs.	100	100	do.			126
4,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	93⅜	300	do.			126⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	c 218⅛	100	do.		s4	126⅜
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	100	do.		s10	126⅜
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	b10 62⅛	100	do.		b30	127
200	do.	62⅜	200	do.			127
200	do.	62⅜	100	do.			127
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	97	400	do.		s10	127
200	do.	96⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts.			103
600	do.	96⅜	500	do.		b30	103
200	do.	b18 96⅜	100	do.		b30	103⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co.	195	200	do.			102⅞
200	Mar. Sliding Co.	33⅛	100	do.		s5	102⅜
300	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	54	1100	Chi. & N.W.			44⅛
			850	do.			44
200	Ashburton Coal	21	500	do.			44⅛
24	R. E. Con.	120⅜	200	do.		s10	44
200	do.	121	800	do.		b30	44⅜
300	do.	s15 121	500	do.		b30	44⅜
100	Erie Railway	97⅛	3000	Chi. & N.W. Pref			79⅛
1000	do.	97	1000	do.			79⅜
600	do.	97⅛	600	do.		b30	80
200	do.	b30 97⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.			110
200	do.	b15 97⅛	300	Ch. B. & Quin.			134
50	Erie R. Pref.	104	100	M. & P. Du C. R.			60
100	Hud. Riv. R.	122	500	do.			53
700	do.	121⅜	400	do.			54
200	do.	b30 122	25	P., Ft. W. & C.			101⅜
100	do.	121⅛	1500	do.			102
200	do.	s10 121⅜	100	do.		s10	102
100	do.	s15 121⅜	100	do.		s30	102
100	Alt. & Terre H.	56⅜	900	do.		b30	102⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76					

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	38⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts			102⅜
10,000	do.	38⅜	200	do.		c	102⅜
10,000	do.	38⅛	200	do.			102⅝
1200	Erie R.	97	400	do.			103
1500	do.	s3 97⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol.		R3	111⅜
2200	do.	97⅜	600	Ch. & R.I. R.			96⅝
1000	do.	b3 97⅛	300	do.			96⅜
300	Hudson R. R.	b3 122	200	do.		s3	96⅝
800	do.	122	200	do.			97
400	do.	s30 121⅛	100	do.		b3	97
400	Reading R.	133⅛	100	do.		b3	96⅞
200	do.	c 133⅛	200	Chic. & N.W. R.		s3	44⅛
200	do.	s3 133⅜	500	do.			44⅛
100	do.	b30 133⅛	500	do.		b3	44⅛
150	do.	s10 133⅛	200	do.			44⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	129⅜	200	do.		b10	44⅜
200	do.	129⅜	500	do.			44⅜
150	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.			80
300	do.	s3 70⅜	300	do.		b3	80
2100	do.	70⅛	100	do.		b10	80
200	do.	s3 70⅜	100	do.			79⅞
100	do.	70⅛	100	do.		s3	80
200	do.	s3 70⅜	200	do.		c	80
500	do.	b3 70⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.			103
700	do.	70⅜	300	do.			103⅛
200	do.	s10 70⅜	200	do.		s3	103⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R.	127	500	do.			103⅜
200	do.	s3 127	100	do.		b3	104
200	do.	s10 127⅛	100	do.		s3	103⅜
500	do.	b3 127⅜	300	M. & P. Du C. R.			61
200	do.	s3 127⅜	200	Quick. Min.			81⅛
200	Cum. Coal	62⅜	100	do.		b10	81⅜
200	do.	b10 58	200	do.		b3	81⅜

SATURDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Gold-Room advanced 4 ₱ cent. this forenoon, the speculators pretending to interpret the military news in the morning papers as less favorable for Gen. GRANT than represented in the official bulletins. The shipments of Gold by the European steamers to-day amount to $819,000, or about $350,000 in excess of the California receipts of yesterday. Exchange for the present mail left off at 109½@111, sight on London, for Gold. Money is again easy to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange held but one session. The Railway speculation was firm, and the Reading and most of the Western Roads again active. A demand for Illinois Central carried up the price to 127 ₱ cent., and for Prarie du Chien 5@6 ₱ cent. over the previous sales. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne were in large request, and both higher than yesterday and the upward movement in Northwest of both classes was continued, and over 10,000 shares taken up. Erie showed a little more activity than on Thursday and Friday, and Hudson and New-York Central were both firm.

The Government Stocks and Treasury Certificates showed increased firmness on a large demand for the new five-twenties and the one-year certificates.

At 2 o'clock the following quotations were made on the general market, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railway list very firm; Gold not so stiff by 1@1½ per cent. as in the morning.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106¼	Mich. Southern	68⅜	70⅜
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107⅜	Illinois Cen	123½	127
N. Y. Central	121	121	Pittsburgh	101	102¼
Erie	97	97⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅛	103¼
Erie Preferred	103⅛	104	Rock Island	95¾	97
Hudson	120⅜	122	Reading	133⅛	133⅜
Canton	32⅜	33⅜	Quicksilver	80	80⅜
Cumberland Coal	86¼	86¼	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	52⅜
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼	Mariposa	33⅜	33⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	36½	36½	N. West Pref	78¼	80

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Commerce	103	Mechanics'	110
Ocean	90	America	137
Bank of No. Amer	102	State	115
Hanover	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Metropolitan	113	Union	116
Corn Exchange	102	Pacific	155
Commonwealth	100	New-York	109
Fourth National	90	American Exchange	118
St. Nicholas	98	Irving	100
Merchants'	112	Manuf. & Merchants'	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Terre H. Income	82
Erie 1sts, '85	107⅜	N. B'dst. S. F.	104
Erie 4ths, '80	110	N. West. Ext.	108
Erie 5ths, '88	110	N. West. first	94
Buff. & Erie	105	Del. L. & W. 1sts	113
Hudson firsts	109½	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Hudson seconds	116	Wab. 2ds	87
Illinois Cen. 7s	115	Prairie du Chien	110
Alton S. F.	100	Ft. Wayne seconds	102
Alton 1sts	106	Peninsular	93
Ohio & Miss. 1sts	94	Tean. Haute 1sts	103
St. Paul 1sts	90	Tenn Haute 2ds	85
Mich. So. S. Fund	109	Toledo S. Fund	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Mariposa	63
Erie 3ds, '63	114		

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $721,817, against $2,397,081 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	251	$96,342	542	$208,251	1,346	$595,748
Mnfs. Cotton.	66	23,875	97	32,612	79	28,295
Mnfs of Silk	91	84,943	65	49,620	133	120,849
Mnfs. of Flax	267	94,036	725	188,307	816	103,981
Miscellaneous	128	13,067	61	23,656	325	38,498
Totals	703	$283,465	1,497	$498,352	2,699	$884,371
		498,352				223,465
Total entered		$721,817	Total marketed			$1,107,836

Douglas in Support of the Government.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN has written a letter to Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, which appears in the Springfield *Republican*, giving an account of an interview between STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and subsequently between the two and President LINCOLN on the night preceding the issue of the first call for troops in this war. Mr. ASHMUN had gone to Mr. DOUGLAS' house to induce him to take a public stand in support of the Administration in entering upon the war. Mr. DOUGLAS was at first disinclined to such a step, but yielded to the representations made to him. We copy the remainder of Mr. ASHMUN'S interesting letter:

"The discussion in this vein continued for some time, and resulted in his emphatic declaration that he would go with me to the President, and offer a cordial and earnest support. But I shall never forget that, before it was concluded, his beautiful and noble wife came into the room, and gave the whole weight of her affectionate influence toward the result which was reached. My carriage was waiting at the door, and it was almost dark when we started for the President's house. We fortunately found Mr. LINCOLN alone, and upon my stating the errand on which we had come, he was most cordial in his welcome, and immediately prepared the way for the conversation which followed by taking from his drawer, and reading to us the draft of the proclamation which he had decided to issue, and which was given to the country the next morning.

As soon as the meeting was ended, Mr. DOUGLAS rose from his chair, and said: 'Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of a call for 75,000 men, I would make it 200,000. You do not know the dishonest purposes of those men (the rebels) as well as I do;' and he then asked us to look with him on the map which hung at one end of the President's room, where, in much detail, he pointed out the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. Among the most prominent were Fortress Monroe, Washington, Harper's Ferry and Cairo. He enlarged at length upon the firm, warlike footing which ought to be pursued, and found in Mr. LINCOLN an earnest and gratified listener. It would be impossible to give in detail all the points presented by him and discussed with the President; but I venture to say that no two men in the United States parted that night with a more cordial feeling of a united, friendly and patriotic purpose than Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS.

After leaving, and while on our way homeward, I said to Mr. DOUGLAS, 'You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President, and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it, either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version.' He at once said: 'Drive to your room at WILLARD'S, and I will give it shape.' We did so, and he wrote the following, the original of which now lies before me, in his own handwriting. I copied it, and gave an exact copy to the agent of the associated press, and on the next morning it was read all over the North, in company with the President's proclamation, to the great gratification of his friends and the friends of the Government. The original is still preserved, as cherished evidence of the highest character, that whoever else may have fallen by the wayside, in the hour of our country's peril from 'false brethren,' Mr. DOUGLAS was not of them:

DISPATCH TO THE PRESS BY MR. DOUGLAS, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1861.

Mr. DOUGLAS called on the President this evening and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of the conversation was that while Mr. DOUGLAS was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the Government and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men or money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

All honor, then, to the memory of the man who thus threw party considerations to the winds, and gave himself wholly and unreservedly to his country!

GEORGE ASHMUN.

Extraordinary Sale of Blooded Horses.

THE STOCK OF THE LATE WM. M'DONALD DISPOSED OF AT AUCTION.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25.

One of the most extraordinary sales that ever took place in Maryland came off yesterday at "Guilford," the residence of the late WM. MCDONALD, Esq., situated on the York road, three miles from the city.

Mr. F. W. BENNETT was the auctioneer, and the first steed on the catalogue was the celebrated Flora Temple, the queen of the turf. The beautiful mare was led round the circle formed by the audience, looking as bright and acting as frisky as a young colt. Mr. BENNETT remarked that it was needless to say anything of her pedigree, as it was well known throughout the country; $1,000 was the first bid, when gradually went up to $7,500, where it hung for some time, when $8,000 was bid by GEORGE C. PRESBURY, Esq., residing in Charles-street-avenue, a few miles from the city, and there being no prospect of an advance, the winner of many a hard-contested trot, and the maker of the fastest time on record, was knocked down to that gentleman. It was generally understood that Flora Temple thus became the joint property of Mr. PRESBURY and a gentleman in Philadelphia. The next lot on the catalogue was Grey Beard, sired by Saladin, and Brown Mare, sired by Hambletonian, very fast, and generally acknowledged to be the fastest double team in the country.

Just as Mr. BENNETT was about offering this pair, he received a note from Mrs. MCDONALD, which he read to those assembled, and in which she requested him to withdraw the team, she having concluded to keep it for her own private use; she assured Mr. BENNETT that hereafter Grey Bird and Brown Mare were not for sale at any price. The announcement appeared to cause some disappointment, as a number of gentlemen were present to compete for the team. Lady Sutton, a beautiful bay mare, 15⅜ hands high, five years old, raised in Harford county, by Col. SUTTON, out of a Morgan mare, said to be able to trot a mile in three minutes, was next sold for $800, a gentleman of New-York becoming the purchaser.

The celebrated Chicago team, Henry Clay and Dutchman, were next knocked down to Mr. LEE KNIGHT, of New-York, for $1,660. Frank and Blinker, a pair of fine bob-tail bays, known as the clipped team, were the next, and were taken by the New-York purchaser of Lady Sutton, at $900. Colonel and Captain, a very stylish pair of long-tail brown horses, six and seven years old, were bought by Mr. W. BUCKLER, for $725. Whipple, a bob-tail bay horse, was purchased by Mr. C. A. MITCHELL, of Washington, for $210. Frank, Jr., sold for $60 to Mr. L. HARTSBURG. Guilford, a grey stallion, five years old, sired by Revenue, dam imported gray Arabian, was knocked down to Mr. A. W. SANDFORD, of New-York, for $1,000; before leaving the ground the purchaser was offered $2,000 for him. Lady Guilford, a sorrel filly, four years old, sired by Revenue, dam imported bay Arabian, was purchased by Mr. J. JEWETT.

The two Arabian mares "Esnea and Saleda," imported from Arabia by the late Mr. McDonald, at a cost of upward of $7,000, attracted much attention as they were brought into the ring. The first-named, a beautiful bay, with a colt six months old, was purchased by Mr. H. J. Jewett for $550, and the gray mare by Mr. J. H. Rieman for $675. "Coquette," a sorrel mare three years old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, said to be very gentle in harness, was purchased by Mr. C. C. Fulton for $950; her full sister, two years old, called "Pauline," was taken by Mr. Thompson for $625. "Fanny," a bay filly, one year old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, was taken by Mr. H. C. Wyeth for $275; "Jenny," a sorrel filly six months old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, was taken by Mr. Henry Grafton for $240; "Kate," a sorrel filly, one year old, sired by Burlington, dam, Mary Ann, was purchased by Mr. C. M. Dougherty for $200.

Considerable interest was manifested when Burlington, Jr., was offered. He is a beautifully-formed dark iron gray stallion one year old, sired by Burlington, dam Messenger mare. Burlington, it will be recollected, was sired by George M. Patchen, dam Monmouth Eclipse, and both being now dead, there was quite a spirited contest for the possession of their descendant. He was finally knocked down to Mr. Charles M. Dougherty for $725. The well-known mare Lizzie McDonald, with a colt six months old by her side, was also bought by Mr. Dougherty for $1,350. The Gray Messenger mare, about eight years old, said to be one of the finest brood-mares in the country, was purchased by the New-York purchaser of Lady Sutton and the "clipped team," for $500. This was the last horse on the catalogue.

The next articles offered were the carriages. The family barouche, manufactured to order by Messrs. WOOD BROTHERS, of New-York, sold for $625, Mr. A. JOHNSON purchaser; the family closed carriage, made by Mr. CURLETT, of this city, brought $250. Some dozen or more carriages were sold, all bringing good prices. A single New-York sleigh, lined with green plush of superior finish, was bought by Mr. J. C. COCKEEY for $135, and a single New-York sleigh, lined with green plush of the most costly finished, was taken by Mr. LEWIS TURNER at $225. Two collars of sleigh bells were knocked down to Mr. THOMAS KENNEY for $45. A large amount of harness was next offered, and sold at good prices.

The appearance of the driving-whips of the deceased caused a contest to get possession of them—a gentleman of New-York gave $55 for a single whip, designing to present it to a club in that city, the members of which held Mr. MCDONALD in high esteem. The robes, blankets, &c., also caused some competition—the pair used by the Arabian mares selling for $160; the white flannel dress hood worn by Flora Temple, was taken by her new owner at a high figure. The five elks were purchased by Mr. H. H. PORTER, of New-York, at $200 apiece; the Druid Hill Park Commissioners run them up to $185, but would not advance on the sum named by New-York. It is understood that these beautiful animals were bought for the King of Sardinia, who designs stocking his kingdom with American game.

Col. Charles R. Lowell.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts has sustained no loss during the war which has awakened a keener sorrow than that of Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, who was mortally wounded in Gen. SHERIDAN'S battle at Cedar Creek, on Wednesday last, and died on Thursday, Oct. 20.

Col. LOWELL was born in Boston Jan. 2, 1835, and was the elder and only brother of Lieut. JAMES J. LOWELL, whose death will long be remembered with most tender grief. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, where he was first in his class, and graduated from Harvard College, with the highest honors in 1854. After leaving college, he soon decided on being a master machinist, and was for some time in the Ames Works at Chicopee, working, tool in hand, all day long, and at night studying the higher mathematics. Thence he went to the rolling mills in Trenton, N. J., but his health failing, he visited Europe, being absent nearly two years. Although he went abroad an invalid, his indomitable energy would not let him rest. He became accomplished in the languages and literatures of France, Italy and Germany, a student of art, and brought home from his travels a wide and various culture, such as very few men of his age possess. It may be fitly mentioned here that he passed the Winter of 1856-57 in Rome, among other friends, with STEPHEN G. PERKINS and WM. LOWELL PUTNAM, two of his kinsmen, who have since given up pure and heroic lives for their country.

Upon his return he was employed in the West, upon the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and in the Spring of 1861 was superintending iron works in the Cumberland Valley, in Maryland. When the Government called for volunteers after the firing on Fort Sumter, his men enlisted, and he started for Washington. He arrived in Baltimore on the night of April 19, after the Sixth Massachusetts regiment had been fired upon, and made his way to Washington though all public communication was interrupted, and was probably the first man to offer his services to the Secretary of War. He was at once employed on important duties, and was soon commissioned Captain in the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry. He entered on the Peninsular campaign in Gen. STONEMANS' command, and gaining high distinction there, was taken by Gen. MCCLELLAN on his staff, upon the departure of the French Princes. In this capacity he remained until his return to Massachusetts, in November, 1862, to organize the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. For bravery in the battle of Antietam, he was selected to carry the captured standards to Washington, and was recommended for promotion in the regular army by the General commanding.

While in Boston, raising the Second Cavalry, he gave a signal proof of his cool and intrepid resolution, by the manner in which he faced a band of mutineers, and quelled them by shooting their ringleader—a vindication of authority most painful to himself, for he had a deep respect for the sanctity of life, but most salutary to the cause of good order, not in his regiment only, but in the community.

Leaving camp at Readville in the early Summer of 1863, he was stationed at Vienna, in Virginia, with the exception of a period during which he was in command of the dismounted camp near Washington, and during the larger portion of the time having a brigade of cavalry under him, has been actively engaged in pursuing MOSBY'S guerrillas, to whom his name has been a terror.

In the previous victories of Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, Col. LOWELL has been highly distinguished for fearless intrepidity, being recommended for promotion by his superior officers after the battle of Berryville. He has had nine horses shot under him since the opening of the present campaign, and has performed countless acts of distinguished daring.

A little more than a year since he married a sister of Col. ROBERT G. SHAW, who fell at the head of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, before Fort Wagner.

Col. LOWELL was in every way a man of remarkable powers. In student days, he found it as easy to lead in athletic sports as in the recitation room, while he won the hearts and confidence of all by the singular charm of his character. A clear, strong writer, brilliant in conversation, a delightful companion, genial, fresh, and full of life, his social qualities were eminent and rare. Through his quietness of manner gleamed unmistakable signs of his soldierly genius. He was born to command, and in the time of peril his presence was an inspiration and his courage like a flame of fire. By his strict discipline in the camp and bravery in the field he won such praise from regular officers as few have received who have entered the army from civil life, while his men idolized him and would follow him to the death. The high-toned honor which marked his character, the integrity of his judgments, the force of his energy, his many accomplishments, gave him a great influence among his comrades, and would have adorned any rank to which his military genius might have raised him. He was a man whom the country could ill spare, whether in peace or in war; yet his life was grandly spent to gain that victory in which brave men rejoice to die. And mingled with the deep, respectful sympathy which are given to a family so sorely smitten by the calamities of the war, is a proud, rejoicing sorrow for the noble soul which has left so happy and enduring an example of patriotism and self-devotion for the common weal.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—The steamer *Wando*, better known as the successful blockade-runner "*Let Her Rip*," which arrived at this port to-day, from Fortress Monroe, having been captured by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, ran out of Wilmington on the evening of the 20th, and was discovered by one of the fleet.

Signal was instantly made, and the whole fleet opened fire on her, but she ran the gauntlet, and owing to her great speed and the darkness of the night, escaped to sea and was lost sight of altogether. Capt. SANDS immediately headed his ship S. by E., and ran all night under full steam. At daylight the *Wando* was discovered off the port beam about five miles distant. The *Fort Jackson* gave chase, when she changed her course to N. E., and endeavored to escape, the *Fort Jackson* gaining on her slowly.

About 8 o'clock she opened on her at long range with the 100-pounder rifle and forward 30-pounder, and continued firing until 10:30—firing 98 shells—when the *Wando* surrendered. She is a splendid iron steamer of about 600 tons, and very fast. The value of the steamer and her cargo is about $500,000.

The following officers came on in the prize, viz.: Acting Ensign Smith K. Hopkins, Truro, Mass., in charge; Boatswain P. A. Chason, Baltimore; Acting Master's Mate H. St. C. Eytinge, New-York; Acting First Assistant Engineer John A. Hill, East Boston; Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. M. Prentiss, Fall River.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 26.*

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Mr. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass., has received the following letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, respecting the fractional currency, the defaced condition of which now causes so much complaint:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 21st inst. is received, and in reply I have to say it is in contemplation by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new fractional currency to take the place of that which has been counterfeited. Yours truly,

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller,
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Jr., Roxbury.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana,

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1864, operations under the

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

will commence in the United States.

LIST OF THE LETTERS

upon which Money Orders can be drawn are posted at the General Post-office and at the different stations in this city.

Money Orders can only be obtained at the General Post-office, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., and will be drawn upon any

MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICE

for sums of one to thirty dollars.

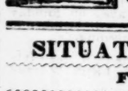
Rates of commission charged for Money Orders:

On orders not exceeding $10 ..... 10 cents.
On orders over $10, and not exceeding $20 ..... 15 cents.
On orders over $20, and not exceeding $30 ..... 20 cents.

No single Order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars. Parties desiring to remit more than thirty dollars to any one address must procure additional Money Orders. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 NAVY-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Evendell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as saleswoman in some respectable store; wages not so much an object as to learn the business; unexceptionable references given. Address Miss M. V. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., 2d door from Lexington-av

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not.) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 East 27th-st.

BOY WANTED—AT NO. 5 COENTIES SLIP up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering an extensive assortment of
4-4 IRISH FAMILY LINENS.
SHEETINGS.
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
(in cloths and by the yard,)
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS, &c.
ALSO,
large additions to their
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT,
CONSISTING OF THE
MOST POPULAR MAKES OF
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
much below manufacturers' prices,
Together with a large and well-assorted stock of
FRENCH PERCALE,
MADAPOLAMS, (plain, plaid and striped,)
CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOK and SWISS MUSLINS,
and a large line of
BROCHE SWISS MUSLINS,
SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES,
greatly below cost of importation.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES.
MOIRE FRANCAIS,
"PIMS" PLAIN,
PLAID AND DEMI DOUBLE POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PLAID
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOES,
in all the most fashionable shades.
LACES AND
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, BASQUES,
AND CIRCULARS;
SCOTCH WOOL
AND
GALA PLAIDS;
LADIES' PRINTED
CASHMERE MORNING
ROBES;
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES AND
TWEEDS;
LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES'
FURNISHING GOODS;
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HDKFS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS;
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
FLANNELS,
Together with an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT AND UNDER GOLD VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CAAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c., AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
ERIN—building	3,412	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	Grace.
ERIN	3,318	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
ONTARIO—Lewis ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
VIRGINIA—Lewis ..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 12
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
CANADA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
ROMANDA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
ROMANDA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR ..... (Building.) .....
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,018, the *Day Star* 2,178, and the *Romanda* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISBELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $50.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
Nov. 14 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will cave Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The ARIEL, RUSSEL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celtia*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165), each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL IRON-gray mare, about 16¾ hands high, coming six years old, well broke, perfectly gentle, so docile a lady can handle her, accustomed to city driving, fine action, with an elegant, full flowing, snow-white tail; would make a superb beast to drive to a lady's basket-wagon for park driving. Price $600. Can be seen at George Murray's Stables, No. 33 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn side of ferry, instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the lands occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND,
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegany County, Md., called "MT. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 119¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.
TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.
Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the lower part of the city, doing a first-rate business, with everything complete. Address A. E. B., Box No. 152, Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commisson within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT FOR DOORS AND BLINDS.
Carpenters are invited to make proposals for furnishing oak or walnut panel doors and batten doors and blinds for the Hotel Militar, of Havana, Cuba, of about the following dimensions, viz:
3 doors of 8½ feet wide by 12½, 12⅝ and 16¼ feet high respectively.
21 doors of 5½ feet wide by 12⅝ feet high.
4 doors of 3⅝ feet wide by 12⅝ feet high.
1 door of 4⅝ feet wide by 9⅛ feet high.
11 doors of 4⅝ feet wide by 11⅝ feet high.
73 doors of 5½ feet wide by 11 feet high.
12 doors of 4⅝ feet wide by 11 feet high.
4 doors of 3⅝ feet wide by 8½ feet high.
3 doors of 5½ feet wide by 9¾ feet high.
55 sets of blinds, 5½ feet wide by 11 feet high.
132 door frames, of from 4 to 6 inches square.
The drawings, specifications, etc., may be consulted at the counting-room of Messrs. Herquez & Co., No. 13 Broadway. Proposals will be addressed to the subscriber.
Col. FRANCISCO MORTAOS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Twelfth and Girard streets, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 3d November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
Uniform Coats, infantry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, cavalry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, light artillery, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, army standard.
Shirt Buttons, army standard.
Bolt Ropes, army standard.
Wrapping Paper, 30x40, samples required.
Straw Packing 1 apr, samples required.
Burlaps, 40 inches, samples required.
Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Deliveries must commence within ten days from the date of the award.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel,
Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 1, 1864.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

A CARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO AVAIL themselves of the present low prices and secure substitutes in view of a future call, may be accommodated by addressing Box No. 2,657 New-York Post-office.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC.—"COME RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY."
"Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won."
"The Copperhead of 1864."
"The Chicago Copperhead."
"And the Copperhead of 1865."
"God save our Noble Union."
"Friends of the Union, we greet you."
"No Slave beneath that Starry Flag."
Music by James G. Clark and others.
Price 30 cents each; $2 50 per dozen. Mailed free.
By HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway-New York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
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French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
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CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—THE LECTURER on Chemistry to the New-York College of Pharmacy receives students for this branch and in preparation of chemicals.
P. F. MAYER,
University Building, Washington-square.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10¾ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, OF ROSE HILL, Danbury, Conn., will reopen her school on the 17th of this month; a limited number of pupils under thirteen will be received. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Ladies will please bear in mind that they may secure their lessons at half prices by entering their names prior to Nov. 1.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

**GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO

EAST TENNESSEE.

HANDSOME DEFEAT OF BRECKENRIDGE.

Five Hundred Prisoners and a Battery Captured.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

GEN. GILLEM IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gen. GILLEM has just had a sanguinary battle with BRECKINRIDGE'S forces in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving in confusion VAUGHAN'S brigade many miles. The fighting was of the live-liest character, our cavalry using their sabres. We captured nearly *five hundred* prisoners, including Col. ROSS, commanding a brigade. The celebrated McCLURE'S rebel battery was captured entire, the taking of it being one of the most glorious charges of the war. The rebels in their flight threw away their arms and abandoned much property. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our possession.

Gen. GILLEM is still in vigorous pursuit.

B. C. TRUMAN.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gen. GILLEM had a fight yesterday with Gen. VAUGHAN'S rebel command at Norristown, completely routing him, and capturing one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, one Colonel, one Major, six Cap-tains, eight Lieutenants, five 12-pounders and one mountain howitzer.

The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this morning.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Retreat of Gen. Price—Gen. Pleasonton Injured by Falling from his Horse.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The latest accounts put Gen. PRICE near Carthage, Jasper County, Mo., still retreating with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

Gen. PLEASONTON has been slightly injured by a fall from his horse.

The Pursuit of Price—Inadequacy of Our Forces—Pleasanton's Junction with Curtis—Price Escaping Through Kansas—Meeting of Missouri Militia—Astounding Confession of an Informer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

Now that there is no fear whatever of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" by telling the strength and position of our forces in this department, I am at liberty to place before your readers facts and figures obtained from reliable sources, of our army now operating against STERLING PRICE. Our entire cavalry force under PLEASONTON includes that which came up with Gen. MOWER, (now at Atlanta with SHERMAN,) and numbers 8,000 men. Our infantry, the great proportion of which is militia, numbers 9,700 men; this embraces the entire command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS. On the Kansas border CURTIS has 2,500 cavalry, 1,000 mounted militia and 8,000 infantry militia, making a sub-total of 11,500 and a grand total of 29,200 effective men. CURTIS' entire force is resting on the line of the Big Blue River, which empties into the Missouri between Kansas City and Independence. PLEASONTON has joined CURTIS with his cavalry, and ROSECRANS was at Pleasant Hill yesterday with all his infantry. On Sunday last PRICE was pushing due south, fifteen miles below Kansas City, and it is fully believed that he will succeed in effecting his escape through the eastern counties of Kansas, take Fort Scott and Fort Gibson (in the Indian Territory) on his route and, making a detour, get back into Arkansas again before ROSECRANS can compel him to stand and give battle.

ROSECRANS' infantry was compelled to keep the line of the Pacific Railroad, repairing and guarding bridges as it moved along, and the object of moving it to Pleasant Hill was to catch PRICE on his left flank, as he tried to escape CURTIS on his right and PLEASONTON in his rear. The plan has thus far succeeded, that is, up to Sunday last, but the country in that region is extremely favorable to the rapid movement of an army, as it is level, with excellent roads and abounding with supplies. The border counties of Kansas are prairie land and they are rich in "forage" for the army. No obstacle exists to oppose PRICE'S retreat until he reaches Fort Scott, which he may attempt to take for the sake of the stores it contains and the prestige it will give.

It now becomes necessary to go back a little and glance at the course PRICE took to reach his present position. He headed for Boonville, after his repulse at Jefferson City, and covering his rear with a strong force, hurried forward his transportation, which he kept adding to by theft and seizure until he encountered CURTIS' advance at Lexington, under BLUNT. This advance consisted of 2,500 cavalry—a very small force to oppose the main body of PRICE'S army, but the opposition was obstinately made with but trifling loss on our side, until PLEASONTON came up from Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad, and attacked PRICE'S left flank. He then pushed forward with the intention of taking Kansas City, but CURTIS held the line of the Little Blue River, and contested its fords with his infantry, 8,000 strong, and compelled PRICE to once more turn southward, which he did on Sunday last, and that is the last heard of him, reliably. He was then fifteen miles south of Kansas City, making good time, and, what is worse, making good his retreat, with all his plunder. It is not impossible, however, that the situation may undergo some changes by the next time intelligence arrives by courier, for it may be stated here distinctly that the telegrams from Jefferson and Kansas Cities are not only indistinct but incorrect, PLEASONTON and CURTIS are pursuing vigorously; our infantry have moved forward from Pleasant Hill, and as I write several regiments of cavalry have arrived here and will be sent forward by rail to-night.

It is evident, after taking all the facts of the invasion into consideration, that the only place to have inflicted punishment, if not total defeat, on PRICE, was at Osage bridge, but for the cowardice and treachery of the militia placed on guard there. They had good block-houses, plenty of ammunition, and a safe line of communication with Jefferson City. They could have held the position for several hours against PRICE'S entire force, or at least until reinforcements could arrive: but the cowardly miscreants never fired a shot, but surrendered gladly to their friends, the cowardly thieves commanded by STERLING PRICE. Had PRICE been held there, our infantry could have been pushed up in time to reach his rear, and in time to give PLEASONTON a closer range; but that golden opportunity was lost, and with it perished the only probable chance of the campaign for decided advantage to us.

Ever since the commencement of difficulties in this State, its militia has been as much of a hindrance as the domestic rebels they were organized to hold in check. Imbued, saturated with the curse of pro-slavery, they have never, even in the best cases, given that entire heart and soul to the cause of the nation which is so necessary in those wearing the national uniform, but have presented the strange anomaly of sympathizing with the cause of the south-slavery, while pretending loyalty to the national government, by wearing its uniform, carrying its arms and deriving from it sustenance and support. Cases of mutiny are frequent, but a mistaken tenderness toward the State Government or some other cause not so apparent, has kept our military authorities from punishing the crime. There are now in this State two hundred militia, including Captains and Lieutenants, who mutined because ordered into the field. They had an idea that campaigning was to be done after the style of a certain European monarch who carried a *corps de ballet* into the field and whiled away the tedium of the camp by witnessing the throwing of beautiful and symetrical legs instead of shot and shell. Their hearts longed after the flesh-pots of the city as they munched their hard tack, and they preferred disgrace to denying their appetites. Their disgrace is as deep as it can well be, but they should be made to carry the marks of it about with them all their days.

One of the most remarkable pieces of rascality that I have known for some time has just come to light at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. A fellow residing in Illinois twenty or thirty miles east of St. Louis, set the military authorities all agog some few weeks ago by telling them that PRICE'S Adjutant-General was travelling the country disguised as an Indian Doctor, and secretly establishing lodges and temples of the O. A. K. He stated that he had taken the degrees himself and could acquaint the authorities with certain plans of the rebels to destroy property, &c., &c. His statement was clear and intelligent, but he followed it up by asking money to prosecute his investigations. This and the fact that he was found intoxicated, induced the authorities to send him to Gratiot street prison where he encountered several men arrested and thrown in there upon his sworn statement that they were in complicity with the "Indian Doctor." Conscience-smitten, and humiliated by his own incarceration, he came to a due sense of the situation which his avarice had created, and he made a full confession in writing, which he sent to the Provost-Marshal-General to-day, begging him to permit him to go as a "substitute," and offering to give the bounty money to make some reparation to the innocent parties involved in peril and disgrace by his wanton lies and misrepresentations. The worst of this case is, that the man is very intelligent, and had served over a year and a half in one of the Illinois regiments, and was honorably discharged for disability. He claims to have graduated in a European college, which is not improbable. If this is so, the light that he there received will only make the darkness of his act the more distinct, and show him how deep the sin, how lasting the disgrace to a man of intelligence who seeks to inflict injury upon his fellows in the name of justice, but in fact to gratify a low avarice and satisfy the cravings of a morbid appetite for drink.

It is now ascertained beyond all manner of doubt that Maj. WILSON, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, was brutally murdered by the rebels after his capture at Pilot Knob. His body was found fifteen miles south of Washington, literally riddled with bullets. His papers and dispatches were found on his person, and a statement of the case is being made for Col. DARR, Acting Provost-Marshal-General, who is fully determined to shoot a rebel Major in retaliation, he having made the necessary application for such a course which will meet with universal approbation.

B.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The Preliminary Examination—Transfer of the Prisoners to Montreal—Arrest of Another Robber—The Hearing for a Rendition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

In my communication from St. John's, I alluded to the fact that the prisoners' counsel had endeavored to procure a removal of the place of proceeding to Montreal, and that this was opposed by the counsel for the Federal authorities. The motion, as far as the preliminary proceedings were concerned on Tuesday afternoon, was denied by Judge COURSOL. On Wednesday the preliminary hearing was proceeded with, and testimony was heard relative to the murder of MORRISON, the assault with intent to kill Mr. C. H. HUNTINGTON, the robbery of Mr. BENCK, and the horse stealing. This occupied all day Wednesday and Thursday forenoon.

On Thursday afternoon, upon consultation between Judge COURSOL and Hon. GEORGE F. EDMONDS, leading counsel for our own Government, it was decided, for reasons satisfactory to all interested in behalf of the Federal authorities, that the prisoners should be removed to Montreal, and that further proceedings in the case should take place in that city. In regard to the transfer of the hearing to Montreal, I have authority for saying that Mr. EDMUNDS, who is a shrewd, sagacious lawyer, and very earnest in his professional efforts in this case, has the utmost confidence in Judge COURSOL, and is willing to leave the question of transfer to him. My own opinion is, as that of influential Federals in town, that it was a master stroke of policy on the part of those representing our Government, acquiescing in coming to this city.

As soon as it was decided to remove the prisoners, Judge COURSOL telegraphed for a special train; and they, with the counsel and witnesses were quickly carried to Point St. Charles station, from whence they were transported in carriages to the jail. The removal was conducted so noiselessly that the army of Secessionists in Montreal, who expected to receive the raiders on their arrival in due form, did not hear of the presence of their "peculiar" friends in the city until some hours after their confinement.

The prisoners do not seem at all concerned at the aspect of their affairs, and believe but a few days will elapse before they will have another opportunity to plunder and murder in the name of the Confederate cause and by the authority of JEFF. DAVIS.

GEO. SANDERS addressed a letter in defence of the raiders to the *Evening Telegraph* the other evening, which shrewd observers do not think will help his case in the least.

The raider arrested in St. Lawrence Suburbs, Monday evening, answered to the name of W. H. HUTCHINSON. On Thursday his counsel made a demand upon Chief LAMOTHE to bring him before a magistrate for examination. He complied with the request, and brought the prisoner before Recorder SEXTON.

Mr. KERR, of the prisoner's council, considered the arrest extraordinary and illegal, and claimed that he was entitled to be discharged.

Mr. DEVLIN, in behalf of our authorities, contended that if the prisoner's counsel wished him released, the only proper course of proceedure was to get a writ of habeas corpus. As soon as the witnesses could arrive, there would be abundant proof of the identification of HUTCHINSON as one of the raiders.

HUTCHINSON'S counsel labored hard to get him off, but with no avail, as the Recorder remanded him to the custody of the police until to-day.

When it was ascertained by HUTCHINSON'S counsel that the Recorder would not discharge him, they brought a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in his case, before Justice MONDELET, of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. KERR, in advocacy of the petition, argued that the prisoner had been detained by the Chief of Police without warrant or commitment.

Messrs. JOHNSON, Q. C., and Mr. DEVLIN, for our Government, resisted the application on various grounds, chief among which was that the arrest was a proper one, and the prisoner was then in the hands of the Recorder, who had the only jurisdiction in the case in its present condition.

Judge MONDELET reserved his decision until the Recorder had decided upon the application made for the discharge of the prisoner.

In the afternoon the Recorder refused to grant the application for discharge, when Judge MONDELET declined to interfere in the matter, and refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus.

HUTCHINSON was easily identified as one of the robbers of the Franklin County Bank.

The taking of the depositions still continues, but the warrants for commitment of all the prisoners will doubtless be issued this afternoon. The hearing for rendition, under the treaty is to take place in this city on Wednesday next, of which I will send you full particulars. Mr. R. LAFLAMME is engaged as additional counsel in behalf of the prisoners. It is reported that Hon. JOHN ROSS, Q. C., Ex-Solicitor-General, and the foremost lawyer here, has been engaged by the Federal Government. The prevailing feeling here is that the prisoners must be given up, though every exertion is being made by the Confederate leaders here to save their tools from the gallows and the penitentiary. They "shove up" gold in profusion, and profess to be confident of success. Many of the friends of the Union here are extremely indignant at recent inflammatory articles in the *Herald*, of your city. That lunatic sheet is doing a world of mischief by its impolitic and ridiculous articles on this question. It is only equaled by the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*—a sheet which abounds daily in utter falsehoods about the feeling across the border toward Canada.

The Canadian judiciary may decide against us in this case, and conclude to let the marauders go free; but as yet we cannot believe it. ASHBURTON.

Proceedings at Montreal.

Dispatch to the Toronto Leader.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The preliminary proceedings in connection with this enterprise were resumed yesterday morning in St. John before Mr. Justice COURSOL. Nearly all the testimony necessary at this stage of the case was taken on Wednesday, when eight witnesses were examined touching the facts of the raid, and with reference to the identification of the prisoners.

Warrants of arrest have now been issued returnable before Judge COURSOL, at Montreal, as also warrants of commitment to the Montreal Jail. On the warrants made out yesterday the prisoner will be brought before His Honor in this city, who will thereupon hear the inquiries into the truth of the charges preferred, in accordance with the provisions of the statute passed to give effect to the Ashburton Treaty. This concludes the preliminary proceedings, and advances the case to its next stage.

Hon. Mr. EDMUNDS was in St. John on behalf of the United States Government, and again conferred with Mr. Justice COURSOL with respect to the removal of the prisoners to Montreal, the result being that he finally withdrew his opposition to the transfer. Mr. COURSOL, apart from the voluntary consent of Mr. EDMUNDS, had received authority to use his discretion in the matter, and acting upon it, peremptorily telegraphed for a special train to convey the prisoners to the city. A train was accordingly sent out in the course of the afternoon from Point St. Charles, and all the arrangements for the transfer were most carefully carried out. The prisoners were marched to the cars in charge of Chief Constable MCLAUGHLIN, Sergt. DONAHUE and Constables HOLBROOK and MURRAY, of the Water Police, and a few St. John constables. No one seemed to know anything of the affair until the raiders arrived at the station. The prisoners marched in a body, and without handcuffs, carrying their bundles under their arms. The special train arrived at Point St. Charles at about 7 o'clock, where Chief Lamothe, Sub-chief Major, and twelve men of the city police were in waiting with ten carriages to escort the prisoners to the jail, to which they rapidly proceeded along the wharves and by St. Mary-street, and few persons were consequently aware of the arrival. At the jail Mr. Coursol handed over the prisoners to Mr. Payette, the jailor, and Mr. McFarlane, his deputy, who conveyed them to an upper ward, where adequate arrangements had been made for their reception. The prisoners appeared to be well pleased with the change. Mr. COURSOL acted throughout with great tact and energy—in a manner to elicit general satisfaction.

We hear that a home guard of 350 men has been raised at St. Alban's for the protection of the town, and that other frontier towns are taking similar protective measures.

No further proceedings will be taken in the case until Wednesday next, several holidays intervening.

The St. Alban's Raiders.

A CARD FROM GEO. N. SANDERS.

The following characteristic card appears in the Montreal *Telegraph*:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 26, 1864.

SIR: I cannot permit the many unfounded statements in regard to the Confederate attack upon St. Albans to pass without a word of explanation as to the facts.

The attack upon St. Albans was made by Confederate soldiers, under the command of Lieut. BENNETT H. YOUNG, of the C. S. A., all having served in the Confederate army within the Confederate States, and being still in that service, were especially commissioned and detailed for that service, under the direct authority of, and, in fact, by direct orders from the Government of the Confederate States.

So far from having the characteristics of Federal raids upon our territory, as imputed to it by some papers, this enterprise was conducted without unnecessary violence, and was accompanied by an open and public declaration at the time by those engaged in it, that they were acting as soldiers under the orders of the Southern Confederacy, and in pursuance of those orders.

I take this method of placing these facts before the public, to prevent the case of the Confederate prisoners now in custody from being prejudged. But so soon as the fact of Lieut. YOUNG'S demonstration upon Vermont shall be known at Richmond, there is no doubt but that that Government will take immediate steps to make their responsibility and approval of the enterprise publicly and officially known, and will assuredly communicate the fact of their responsibility and of their approval to the Canadian and United States authorities.

Very respectfully, GEO. N. SANDERS.

ORDER FROM GEN. DIX.

Possible Raids Over the Northern Border—Southern Refugees to be Registered.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.—Satisfactory information has been received by the Major-General commanding, that rebel agents in Canada design to send into the United States, and colonize, at different points, large numbers of refugees, deserters and enemies of the Government, with a view to vote at the approaching Presidential election; and it is not unlikely, when this service to the rebel cause has been performed, that they may be organized for the purpose of shooting down peaceable citizens and plundering private property, as in the recent predatory incursions on the *Detroit* and at St. Albans. Against these meditated outrages on the purity of the elective franchise and these nefarious acts of robbery, incendiarism and murder, it is the determination of the Major-General commanding to guard by every possible precaution, and to visit on the perpetrators, if they shall be detected, the most signal and summary punishment.

All the classes of persons enumerated, whether citizens of the insurgent States who have been in the rebel service or engaged in acts of hostility to the Government, deserters from the military service of the United States, or men drafted or subject to draft, who have fled to evade their duty to their country, are liable to punishment for the crimes they have already committed; and no effort will be spared to arrest them. For this purpose all Provost-Marshals and their deputies, within this department, are commanded to exercise all possible vigilance, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect persons coming into the United States for the purpose of voting or of committing depredations on private property, and to prevent their escape; and it is earnestly recommended to the electors of the States in this department to take, within their respective election districts, such measures as may be required for their own security, and to aid the military authorities in frustrating the designs of rebel agents and emissaries, or in bringing the perpetators to punishment.

Should any of these malefactors succeed in perpetrating their crimes, effective measures will be taken to prevent their return to Canada; and for this purpose special directions will be given, and suitable guards for the frontier will be provided, before the day of election.

As a further precaution, all persons from the insurgent States now within the department, or who may come within on or before the 3d of November, proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day; and all such persons coming within the department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly. The registry in this city will be at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, second in the department, at No. 37 Bleecker-street; and in all other places out of this city, at the offices of the nearest Provost-Marshals. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and A. A. G.

(Official.) CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Maj. and A. D. C.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

A BREAK IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

From the Newark Advertiser, Oct. 27.

In pursuance of a published call, a meeting of War Democrats was held last evening in Upper Library Hall. Ex-Alderman SAMUEL SMITH was appointed permanent President; John S. Peshine, Wm. E. Paul, John A. Johson, E. C. Aber, John C. Thornton, A. B. Taylor, Major John Toler, Vice-Presidents; J. Wilson Schoch, Frederick C. Smith and John P. Hennion, Secretaries. Messrs. Capt George B. Halsted, J. D. Freeman and E. M. Trowbridge were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and subsequently reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the War Democrats, not the Copperhead Democracy, retain full respect and admiration for the manhood and patriotism which animated and controlled the Democratic party in the days of JACKSON, and respond now and ever to his noble motto, "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That War Democrats will never consent that the cherished principles of the party shall be disgraced, and will not endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered and trampled in the dust by the election, in this hour of our country's trial, of the Peace Democrats' and rebels' candidates, McCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

Resolved, That this meeting of War Democrats denies most emphatically that true Democracy was represented at the Chicago Convention, where the degrading statement was made that the war now being waged against traitors "is a failure, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting of War Democrats, that an effort to secure an armistice and a cessation of hostilities, by men in arms, should begin with Southern traitors, not Northern patriots: that cessation of hostility by politicians against the present Administration should begin with Copperheads, not with Union men and War Democrats, who believe we should exhaust the rebel armies before attempting the McClellan and Pendleton policy of "exhausting all the resources of statesmanship."

Resolved, That as War Democrats, we are firmly determined by all means in our power to sustain and uphold the Union of the States and the flag of the nation from all attacks from within or without; and believing that next to maintaining our armies in the field, we should faithfully support the Administrators of our Government in the hour of trial, we hereby pledge ourselves to defend the honor and integrity of our people and country at all hazards.

Resolved, That we recognize in the War Democrats, BUTLER, DIX, DICKINSON, HOLT, JOHNSON—in New-Jersey, RYERSON, ANDERSON, MCCARTER, GREEN, PORTS, SCOVEL—true exponents of Democracy; and scout, as unworthy the name, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, VOORHEES, SEYMOUR, WOOD—in New-Jersey, PRICE, WALL, WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER, HOLSMAN, ROGERS and BURR. With the former we are proud to be named; with the latter we want no affiliations.

Resolved, That this meeting will attend in a body the meeting of War Democrats at Cooper Institute, New-York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M., and we hereby invite all War Democrats of New-Jersey opposed to the election of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON to join with us in giving expression to true democracy, and the patriotism of New-Jersey.

In conformity with the last resolution, it was resolved that this meeting assemble at Library Hall on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at half-past 11 A. M., and proceed thence in a body to Cooper's Institute, to attend the Convention of War Democrats. All War Democrats in favor of the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, are cordially invited to join in the demonstration. Those doing business in New York are requested to meet the delegation at the Seventh Regiment Armory, over Tompkins Market, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Committee of three was appointed to procure suitable badges. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Capt. GEO. B. HALSTED, Dr. J. HENRY CLARK, and CHAS. GASGAR. After cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, it adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at the same time and place.

The Campaign in Connecticut.

A LETTER FROM HENRY C. BOWEN, ESQ.

In a letter to a friend, HENRY C. BOWEN, of this city, writes:

"The late mass convention at Woodstock gave startling evidence of the unparalleled enthusiasm of the entire population. From 15,000 to 20,000 people rushed together on that occasion, to listen to the eloquent instruction and timely warnings of the distinguished speakers present. Never was seen such a glorious gathering anywhere in that loyal, *royal* State. Processions three and five miles long, with music and banners—the old flag, literally by thousands—came pouring into Woodstock singing and shouting, and even crying for joy. Houses and stores, shops and manufactories, parlors, kitchens, nurseries were forsaken, and all far and near, old and young, deserted for once to join the mighty host, bound to the great patriotic festival. Now, why not give the people in every county in the State such an opportunity to meet together? That question was asked on that day by hundreds. While their fathers, sons and brothers are nobly and heroically fighting our battles abroad, in distant States, they who are left behind ask and pray that all who love God and liberty should have at least one day, before the coming election, which shall be consecrated to our beloved country.

So far as it may be in your power, therefore, will you not use your influence in favor of out-door mass conventions of the people in every county? Let these conventions be called immediately; ask the people to act promptly in the matter. The day of our deliverance or *doom* is drawing near. What we do must be done quickly.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JOHN BRIGHT, KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI, and every lover of liberty and humanity, in America and in England, in Italy and in Poland, in Hungary and in poor oppressed Mexico, and in all the wide world, are waiting anxiously, hoping tremblingly and praying fervently that we may have a great and glorious victory—while GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM and JEFF. DAVIS, and the whole tribe of 'gunboat' do-nothings, peace-at-any-price traitors, serpent *cessationists*—Benedict Arnolds in regular succession—and all the God-forsaken political heathen at home and abroad, are boldly plotting for an armistice, for the triumph of the slave power, and the consequent division and destruction of our beloved Union. God forbid them success in this unhallowed work!"

Independent Nomination in the Eleventh Assembly District.

EX-ALDERMAN CHARLICK IN THE FIELD.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Assembly District, being dissatisfied with the nominations for Assembly already made by the two sections of the party, held a convention last evening at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, to nominate an independent candidate who should be acceptable to the voters of the District. The Democratic candidates now in the field are JAS. GIBSON, a liquor dealer, nominated by Tammany, and JOHN MCDONALD, a coal merchant, nominated by the Mozart and McKeon organization.

The Independent Convention last evening was largely attended, delegates being present from every election District in the Ward. Among the prominent citizens present were THOS. MAHER, Judge LEDWITH, JAS. C. QUINN, Esq., Mr. DIMOND and many others. Mr. MAHER was appointed Chairman, and CHAS. R. TRIGLAR Secretary. On taking his seat the Chairman said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a suitable candidate to represent the Eleventh District in the Assembly. While the candidates now in the field were generally esteemed as citizens and neighbors, yet they were not deemed fit and capable men to represent the District at Albany, and the general voice of the District demanded a new candidate.

On motion of Mr. SWEENEY, the roll of delegates present was called, and each man nominated his candidate *viva voce*. The result was that Ex-Alderman CHARLICK received all but six votes, and was subsequently declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention. A Committee was appointed to notify Mr. CHARLICK of his nomination, and after an absence of half an hour they returned with the announcement that while Mr. CHARLICK had not sought and did not desire the nomination, yet if it was the wish of the people of the district, and would tend to unite the party, his name was at their service. This announcement was greeted with applause, and a Committee was appointed to prepare addresses to the electors of the district, urging the necessity of supporting Mr. CHARLICK.

A committee, consisting of Messrs DIMOND, GURRY, NELSON, MAHER and LEDWITH, was also appointed to confer with other organizations in the District, and endeavor to unite upon a single candidate. The Convention then adjourned. Ex-Alderman CHARLICK is well known as the former Superintendent of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and is very popular in the District. Unless one or both of the other candidates withdraw, the result will be to throw the election into the hands of the Republicans—a result which no good citizen can deplore.

The New Maryland Constitution Proclaimed

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gov. BRADFORD has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are honoring the event by a display of bunting. The *American* has put out an immense flag, bearing the inscription "Free Maryland."

The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:

And whereas the results of such elections have been duly certified to me by the proper Judges of said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes so returned to me, for and against said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote, aforesaid, it doth appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the Constitution, and 29,799 ballots against the Constitution; and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by said Constitution; and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast a majority in favor of the adoption of said Constitution.

Now, therefore, I, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said act of Assembly and Constitution aforesaid, do by this, my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of Government, so framed and adopted by the convention aforesaid, has been adopted by a majority of the votes of the State, and that, in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of Government of this State, superceding the one now existing, on the first day of November next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

By the Governor, A. W. BRADFORD.

WM. B. HALL, Secretary of State.

The New Constitution in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the application for injunction in the case of the new Constitution, viz: the case of SAMUEL G. MILLS *vs.* AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland, on appeal from the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore from an order refusing a mandamus. The cause was then signed by THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, for the appelant, and by HENRY SLICKERIDGE and H. WINTER DAVIS for the appelee.

The Governor to-day has been hearing the arguments of counsel on the alleged informality in the soldiers vote.

The Governor's proclamation, declaring that the new Constitution is adopted, is expected to be issued to-morrow.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Admiral FARRAGUT communicates to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner *Annie Verden*, under British colors, some sixty miles southward of Velasco, Texas, by the United States steamer *Mobile*. She has a cargo of seventy-three bales of cotton.

THE "CALL TO THE BUSINESS MEN."

More Forgery by the Copperheads—A Card from Mr. J. A. Webb.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find my name appended to a call, "To the business men of New-York," in your issue of the 29th inst., setting forth the futile efforts of President LINCOLN in suppressing the rebellion, &c., and demanding a change of Administration, &c.

My name (as doubtless the names of many others of our merchants in said list) has been used wholly without authority.

I do not deem this war a failure on the part of the North.

I do not believe in the "cessation of hostilities," but I do humbly trust and pray that ABRAHAM LINCOLN may be re-elected to continue this war until every rebel in arms yields obedience to the laws of our country.

By inserting the above you will confer a favor upon your obedient servant,

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-street.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	222	100	Clev. & Tol.	b3 112⅜
95,000	do	222⅜	100	do	112
50,400	do	222⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	97
190,000	do	222⅛	300	do	97⅞
5,000	do	222⅜	100	do	97¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	37¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R	s3 44⅜
500	Erie R.	b3 97¾	100	do	44⅜
300	do	97¾	400	do	b10 44⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	132⅜	100	do	43⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	129⅜	100	do	s3 44¼
300	Reading R.	s3 133	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	79¾
2300	do	133	100	do	b3 80
800	M. S. & N. I.	71	100	do	b10 80
100	do	s3 70⅝	100	do	b3 79¾
1400	do	s3 71	300	P. Ft. W. & C.	b3 104
200	do	71⅛	100	do	103⅜
200	do	71⅛	100	do	104
100	do	b3 71⅛	100	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	b3 74
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b60 128	500	Cumb. Coal	53
100	do	s10 127¾	100	do	s3 53
100	do	s3 127⅜	100	do	s3 53⅛
100	do	s30 127⅜	200	Quick M. Co.	s3 82¼
100	Clev. & Pitts	104	600	do	82
100	do	103¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.	33¼

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new TEN DOLLAR PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, &c., for sale at McIntosh's Clock-store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation. J. P. RICHTER,

General Agent for New-York State.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—A. C. Gray and family, C. A. Weed, wife and 3 children; W. A. Gasquet, A. B. James, I. Grasem and son, W. H. Hunt and family, A. C. Vaughan, H. C. Darling, A. R. Montgomery, wife and five children; W. B. Lenne bacher, R. P. Alderay, F. D. Darling and wife, J. O. Noble, R. E. Weed, Mr. Devnordt, H. L. Bissell, Jules Le More, S. E. Locke, Thisbald Forstall, Mr. P. Murray, Jr., Miss Murray, Miss Hill, David McLeod, wife and child; F. Castleton, John P. Cady, Edward E. Parker and wife, H. Shater and wife, A. Fause, J. L. Scott, W. G. Merrill, Mrs. C. Warren and two children, Mrs. Jones P. Armstrong and servant, William Richardson, Mrs Gorrish, Mrs. Leborn, Mrs. George Ferguson, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. C. F. Baker and child, Dr. F. B. Murry, J. B. Pratt, Capt. P. D. Pratt, Miss Julia Nolan, Mrs. Woodward, Miss Smith, Richard P. Montgomery, G. W. Oliver, L. B Hunt, wife and servant, Miss Louisa Bain, Madam F. Estawes, Mrs. Nicholas Deane, Mrs Bernard, Miss Mary Bernard, Mrs. Ann M. Hauch, Miss Alice M. Masters, Mrs. Andrew Oliver, Mrs. M. Teutsch, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Mr. Cauldwell, Samuel Townsend, Oscar Solomon, John Farrell, Gaspar Auch, Eugene Camtadous, J. Leblane, N. Philips, M. Taylor, Anthony Egan, E. T. Parker, H. G. Dewey, Francisco Ectives, Nicholas Dupree, Noel Mercer, S. Storms, Celestin Bernard, Mrs. McWeller, H. L. Stone, Mrs. Cornelia smith, Mrs. Hannah Fry and 3 children, Miss Caroline Smith. Mrs. P. Hirsch, Pierce Rupert, George Yeomans, John Summerville, John Havens, Miss Yetty Barlow, Adam Owen, M. Leutsch, Andrew R. Smith, 2 Masters Smith, Philip Herndon, Leonard Herndon, John Cook, Ludwig Montgeno, John G. Knowles, Miss Hannah Bach, Mrs. Kate W. Dexter, Mrs. Ellen Phineas, Mrs. Harrison, W. G. Harrison, J. C. Harison, Miss C. L. Darling, Miss M. D. Darling, Mrs. E. P. Clark, Madam Vaison, Mrs Luchting, Mrs. N. Misk, Mrs. V. Capullo, Mr La Grange and lady, Miss J. Fillmore, Mrs. L. C. Sartori, Miss B. Fillmore, Mrs. F. A. Palfrey, four children and servant, Dr. Bordenheimer and wife, Miss M. Shearer, Mrs. Farmbacker and three children, Miss Pendler and three children, Mrs. V. Talbot, Mrs. Ellen Fox, W. F. Chapman wife and child, Mrs. E. Pearson and son, Miss Eliza Banford, Mrs. Charles Ledig and child, Mrs. Hurlon and three children, Miss Farnsworth, Peter H. Van Dewler, John Bugard, Louis Hery, Lewis Hery, Jr., John K. Franklin, Leonard Feddler, Martin Harper, Charles Fredericks, Mrs. Eva Foster and two children, Mrs. Richard Baldwin and three children, Richard Baldwin, Jr., Miss Cornelia Baldwin, Mr. A. Newberry, Alfred Wilson, Charles Adams, Mr. A. M. Bush, Mrs. Grosvenor, A. C. Vigeu, C. P. Griffin, P. W. Devenshire, Alston Mattison, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 29—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Gen. Tom Thumb, lady and servant, Miss Minnie Warren, George A. Wells and lady, W. L. Miller and lady, Mrs. Ballou, B. S. Kellogg, New-York; Miss H. Overton, Dr. Norman, W. Kingsley and lady, Miss J. Harvey, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Whitmore, Master Whitmore and child, B. Fleury and lady, San Salvador; Mr. Mirkin and lady, A. Coppens, Havana; Major Keane, Canada; C. L. Wilson, Henry Shewell, England; Robert F. Carhell, E. Avillano, Evan Wortberg, Chicago; Marimes de St. Paul and son, Cuba; Mrs. Mabertey and 2 daughters,